The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE HAWAIIAN BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The Democrats of the House Come Out of the Week's Debate on the Wilson Bill With Flying Colors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"President Cleveland is an honest man, and I believe he was sincere when he said he had referred the whole matter to Congress and would be glad to co-operate with it in the execution of any plan that was consistent with the honor, integrity and morality of the United States and for the best interests of Hawaii." That was the comment made by chairman McCreary of the House committee on Foreign Affairs on the Hawaiian correspondence laid before the House Saturday and the Senate today. Mr. McCreary said the committee on Rules had promised him the right of way and that just as soon as the tariff bill was disposed of he proposed to call up this Hawaiian business. That will make it likely to get before the House before it is taken up by the Senate as it is not expected that the investigation of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations will be completed by the 29, when the House will pass the tariff bill.

Much has been said concerning the abandonment by President Cleveland of his Hawaiian policy. I can state upon unquestioned authority that the President has not changed his opinion on the subject. On the contrary, he is now more strongly convinced than ever that it would be both wise and just to restore the government which was wrongfully overthrown by a misuse of the power of the United States in the hands of an intriguing Minister, and he believes that if Congress will divest the subject of sentiment and prejudice and place it on the high ground of plain right and wrong it will eventually arrive at the same conclusion. That is just the point. Congress seems to be utterly unable to divest it of sentiment and prejudice, and for that reason, if for no other, is not likely to decide in favor of a restoration of the former government of Hawaii.

Secretary Carlisle has directed that the clerical force of the sixth Auditor's office be at once reorganized. The reorganization includes the abolishment of the examining division and the division of review and numerous changes in the other divisions, all in accordance with the recommendations of the report of the Dockery committee to Congress. Some employees will have to be dropped and the Republicans in the office have an idea, probably a correct one, that they will all be Republicans. Other things being equal Secretary Carlisle will give the Democrats the preference every time.

The decision of the Democrats on the Ways and Means committee to report the income tax as a separate bill was obtained, like the decision in favor of the income tax itself, by a majority of only one vote. There is considerable talk among the Democrats about calling a Democratic caucus for the special purpose of deciding whether the bill shall be made a party measure, as the tariff bill is. There is no doubt about the income tax being favored by a large majority of the Democrats of the House, but there are still enough Democrats opposed to defeat it if the votes of all the Republicans could be counted upon, but if the Republicans follow Tom Reed, they will refuse to vote when an attempt is made to take up the bill, just as they did when the House was four days in getting a quorum of Democrats together to take up the tariff bill. If they do that and the Democrats opposed to the bill also refuse to vote there will be no quorum and the bill cannot be taken up. The approval of the Democratic caucus would certainly make the measure more likely to pass.

The House coinage committee has authorized a favorable report on chairman Bland's bill providing for the issue at once to meet the current needs of the Treasury of silver certificates for the seigniorage of silver bullion now on hand, amounting to more than $55,000,000. The bill will be reported after the tariff is disposed of.

The Democrats of the House came out of the week's general debate on the Wilson tariff bill with flying colors; they met the arguments of the Republicans at every point, and the votes of the House upon the amendments which will be submitted by Democratic members who are opposed to this or that schedule will meet the objections within the party. These amendments will be voted upon during the five minute debate which will go on until the time for taking the votes is reached. The final result is a foregone conclusion.

Secretary Carlisle is once more the victim of the rumor mongers. Every act and every word of his is misrepresented. For instance, Senator Sherman called at the Treasury Saturday afternoon and immediately the telegraph wires were made hot by the sensational stories sent out about his having been sent for to aid the Secretary in preparing for an issue of bonds under the law of 1875. Your correspondent does not pretend to say by authority that Secretary Carlisle has or has not decided to issue bonds, but he does say most emphatically that whatever he has decided to do he has not asked either aid or advice from John Sherman.

BOUND TO COME.

EX-Governor Beaver Says the Waves of Business Depression Was Due.

Ex-Governor James A. Beaver, says: "To be candid, I don't believe this depression in business is the result of Democratic policy. This wave of businesss depression was coming, and it is only the good fortune of the Republicans that the Democrats got in power in time to be caught by it. It is one of those periodical depressions that regularly affected the country, and nothing could have averted it. I don't believe the Democrats or their policy have anything to do it. It would have come anyhow, and if Harrison had been elected it might have been even worse."

Hints to Correspondents.

In promulgating esoteric cogitations or articulating superficial sentimentalities and philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your statements possess a clarified conciseness, compacted comprehensibleness, coalescent consistency and a concentrated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast; sedulously avoid all polysyllabic profundity, ysittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity and grandiloquent vapidity; shun double entendres, prurient jocosity and pestiverous profanity, whether obscurent or apparent.

In other words, talk plainly, sensibly and truthfully.

A Sad Reminder of the Johnstown Flood.

Last Fiday Joseph Blyer was digging in the river deposit near the stone bridge in Johnstown when he uncovered a gold pin upon which was inscribed the name, "Minnie Linton." Miss Linton spent the night before the great flood with Mrs. Ogle's daughter, Minnie, and was at the Ogle residence in which the Western Union telegraph office was located on the next awful afternoon, having been unable on account of the high water to return to her own home. Some days later her charred remains were found near the stone bridge and identified by jewelry she wore. The gold pin was restored to her relatives.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Telephone Patent About to Expire.

The patent on the electric telegrapher in the Bell telephone patents will expire on January 30. This is one of the most important patents which will expire during the year. It was involved in one of the cases decided in the famous telephone suits before the October term of the United States Supreme Court in 1887, at which it was held to be a valid patent. We trust this will cause competing lines, and break the extortionate rates of the monopoly.

A Spell of Spring.

Yesterday, Wednesday, was a delightful day. It was springlike in every sense of the word, balmy air and a genial sun.

The fellows who prophesied a cold winter have missed it, while those who predicted a mild winter guessed well.

Reduction Sale.

Until February 1st '94, I will clear out stock at big reduction. Must make room for spring goods. Wonderful bargains.

MEYERS CASH BAZAAR,
Bellefonte.

—We got in a new lot of ladies' coats men's and children's clothing.—C. P. Long & Co.

BUSINESS IMPROVING

That Is What Dun & Co's Review of Trade Says.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: Business has distinctly improved since the new year came and the gain is no longer visible only in speculative markets. It is the only kind of improvements that has in it possibilities of lasting, because it is based upon actual increase in the production by industries.

As all rejoice to see it, there is perhaps a little disposition to reckon the gain greater than it is as yet, but several large establishments have started with part force, hoping to increase, and more smaller works have started than have stopped. Orders from dealers whose stocks approach exhaustion from a prominent cause. Another is the widely prevalent impression that action at Washington will be more satisfactory than many have expected, and the belief that in any case the situation will not be changed until goods now in work can be marketed has weight in some trades whatever the causes, even a moderate gain is most cheering.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S VIEWS.

Andrew Carnegie is a Republican but not a partisan. He believes in the protection of the Republican party, but on the other hand he thinks the country is as safe in Democratic hands as in those of the high tariff advocates. He can see that prosperity will result from the policy of the Cleveland administration, and he is independent enough to say so. In a letter to the New York *Tribune* Mr. Carnegie expresses many views on the Wilson bill, one of which is the following: "I submit that it is far better to obtain a moderate Democratic tariff bill, securing us stability and permanence satisfactory to all, rather than a high protective bill passed by the Republican party, and certain to be the object of continual political attack. We all know that uncertainty in regard to import duties is ruinous to our interests.

"Partnership is all very well, but when the question before us, as we all believe, involves the prosperity of our country, no supposed party advantage should be allowed to prevent a settlement, which, if not all that could be desired, would yet be most desirable under the circumstances."

The foregoing will not please the hidebound partisans, but it reveals to the people that, coming as it does from a man who is at the head of one of the largest industries in this state, and whose business is specially protected by the McKinley act, that much of the hullaballoo of the calamity howlers about the Wilson bill destroying the iron and steel industries of the country are without foundation.

A Slight Difference in the Coats.

One day last week Burdine Butler, of Howard, who had but recently been married to Miss Annie McCaleb, of Nittany, got into a scrape, says the *Watchman*. While on his wedding tour he and his wife stopped at the home of James Craig, in Birmingham, and while there he and his host had their coats off for some purpose. The coats were both lying on a table when the train, on which the bridal couple intended departing, suddenly whistled. Mr. Butler grabbed what he thought to be his coat and ran. They caught the train and came on to their home in Howard. The next day the benedict was feeling in his pocket for some papers when his hand fell on a strange wallet. Upon opening it it was found to contain $2700. Mr. Butler at once became excited, but discovered that he had some one else's coat on. He did not have a long time to wonder whose clothes, so rich with money, he was wearing for just then the down train pulled into Howard and Mr. Craig stepped off wearing the groom's coat. An exchange was made and now both are happy again.

A Keeley Cure Suit.

The Keeley institute company located at Cuyahoga Falls has sued the company at Marysville, O., for $100,000 damages. The Marysville company had the right for Ohio and the local company paid $79,000 for the privilege of using the remedies; also agreeing to pay a royalty of $20 for every patient. The local company now claims the contract was obtained by fraudulent representations. The petition states that 40 out of the first 100 patients lapsed again into the drink habit.

THE reports of starvation in Manitoba and the northwest are verified. Advices state that hundreds of destitute people are walking the streets of Winnipeg and the distress is terrible. To make matters worse the Canadian Pacific has discharged a large number of men.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

THE DEATH LIST

IN CENTRE COUNTY FOR SIX MONTHS.

Copied from the Assessor's Returns.—Grouped by Districts, Giving Age, Married or Single.

Below the REPORTER publishes the full death list which occurred from June 6th to December 1st, 1893, in Centre county, as compiled from the returns of the assessors. Two districts,—Rush south precinct and Gregg south precinct—are not reported—otherwise the report is complete, barring errors on part of the assessors.

BOROUGHS.

Bellefonte, north ward—John A. Rankin, 31, s; John H. Orvis, 57, m; Ruth, daughter of Peter Shelley, 8 yrs; Mary Morgan, 65, married; Mary McClenahan, 50, single; Lillie Stewart, colored, 3 yrs; Edmund, son of Joshua Foulk, 6 mo; James Laurie, 20, s; John W. Moore, 57, m; Margaret, daughter of Robert McKnight, 6 months. *Bellefonte, south ward*—Mary, daughter of James McCafferty, 1 month, 21 days; Bernice, daughter of Collins Gehret, 8 months. *Bellefonte, west ward*—Mrs. Lafayette Mulhollan, 65; James H. Rankin, 74, md; Elizabeth Reed, 66, wd; Ella, daughter of Edward McNiven, 3 mos; Wm. Swartz, 77, single. John P. Harper, 87.

Centre Hall—Walter Kurtz, 19, s; Levi Murray, 51, m; Mrs. Sarah Harpster, 57, wd.

Howard—Elizabeth Meese, 77; Samuel S. Bathurst, married.

Milesburg—E. H. Carr, 71, m; Annie E., daughter of Adam Rhoads, infant; Wm. H., son of Adam Rhoades, infant; Bessie A., daughter of Daniel McKinley, 72 days.

Millheim—S. E. Scholl, 23, s; A. H. Miller, 39, s; Paul, son of A. P. Maize, infant; Lillie J. Harter, 40, s; Michael Zeigler, 76, wd; Sarah E. Klapp, 60, married.

Philipsburg, 1st ward—Jeremiah Sankey, 58 m; August Friday, 24, s; Joseph D. Denning, 66, married. *2nd ward*—Cloey Chase, colored, 85, single. *3d ward*—Henry, son of E. W. Brown, 13 months; Jonathan Rhule, 85, m; infant son of G. W Hoover, 7 months; Catharine, daughter of G. M. Mons, 5 weeks; Ella B. Morgan, 43 s; Wm. L. Devine, 66, married.

South Philipsburg—Benjamin Swartz, 38, m; Mable, daughter of Thomas Eaton, 6 yrs; Harry, son of Wm. Fleck, 1 m 22 days; Harry, infant son of Wm. Hysong.

Unionville—Margaret McEwing, 35, m; Rebecca Hall, 58, m; Beulah Peters, 74, widow.

TOWNSHIPS.

Benner—Mrs. Nancy Hunter, 50, widow; Bella Eckley, 22, s; Loretta, daughter of Andy Mott, 10 months; Rufus, son of A. G. Kuhn, 11 months; Elizabeth Hoy, 84, m; John Martin, married.

Boggs, north precinct—None. *East precinct*—Sophia Fierny, 70, widow; Margaret Herman, 65, widow. *West precinct*—Michael Freal, 65, m; Susan Smoyer, 70, m; Jane Woods, 47, m; Mary J., daughter of John C. Slicker, 10 weeks; Ethel, daughter of Harry Johnson, 17 months.

Burnside—Mable, daughter of Wm. Hart, 3 yrs; Lillie, daughter of Wm. Hart, 5 years.

College, east precinct—Mary J. Wasson, 29, s; Mary D., daughter of James D Ossman, 6 yrs; infant of J. D. Hubler; Mary Hasson, 53, m; Harry W., son of Wm. H. Coldren, 6 yrs. *West precinct*—H. W. Boyer, 8 years; H. C. Elnhoof, 3 years; infant daughter of E. C. Thomas; Prof. Josiah Jackson, 63, m; Margaret Pemberton, 50, m; Ellen Garner, 23, single.

Curtin—Jeremiah Daley, 24, s; infant son of J. E. Welsh; Everett, son of Snyder Ferringer; Kate Dunkle, 42, married.

Ferguson, east precinct—Esther V., daughter of Wm. Saxon, 16 months; John Homan, Sr., 76, m; Margaret Hamer, 62, m; Grace V. Dunlap, 1, s. *West precinct*—Jacob Hendershot, 27, m; Caroline Mosel, 53, m; G. H. Sager, 49, m; John Cramer, 62, m; Wilmer Bowersox, 21, single.

Gregg, north precinct—Not reported. *East precinct*—Harriet Condo, 65, m; Ida M., daughter of James Immel, 5 months. *West precinct*—Sarah J. Rearick, 59, m; Annie R. Ripka, 2, single.

Haines, east precinct—Rebecca Hess, 71, single. *West precinct*—Joseph Jordan, 88, m; Elizabeth Hull, 66; Leah Stover, 69; Bertha D., daughter of B. F. Hafley, 5 months; Ethel M., daughter of Frank Sylvus, 3 months.

Halfmoon—Infant daughter of John Nearhoof; George Seigle, 64, m; Leroy, son of Jacob Griffin, infant; Gray, son of B. Hartsock, 10 months; Clay Allison Sprakle, 22, single.

Harris—Wm. McFarlane, 68, widower; J. W. Keller, 35, m; infant son of Newton Hartswick; W. M. Leech, 72, s; Mary Williams, 48, widow; Agnes Crotzer, 52, widow; Lena Jordan, 71, widow.

Howard—Cornelius Kane, m; infant son of W. A. Hoover; Hattie M. Castlebery, s; James V., son of T. J. Moore, 4 months; Susan H. Kohler, 41, s; Michael Wolf, 80, single.

Huston—Walter, son of L. F. Drake, 10 yrs; Anez Steel, 23, m; Jessie Williams, 74, m; Mary Cooper, 84, m; Budd, son of J. C. Hoover, 10 years.

Liberty—Howard Bitner, 39, m; Delinda Mason, 84, widow; Newton Gunsallus, 20, s; Jane E Bird, 49; John E., son of Jones Thomas, 4 months.

Marion—Susan J. Irvin, m; Perry Condo, m.

Miles, east precinct—None. *Middle precinct*—Joel Royer, 83, s; Roy, son of P. Hickey, 1 yr; Jac. Brumgart, 79, m; Mary Kreamer, 58, s; Jacob Shultz, 75, m; J. Philp Hubler, 52, m. *West precinct*—None.

Patton—Harriet Gray, 66, m; Barbara Roland 76, married.

Penn—Vernie E., daughter of Samuel Wilson, 1 yr, 10 months; J. C. Stover, 38, married.

Potter, north precinct—Mary A. Foreman, 31, m; John H. Odenkirk, 54, married. *South precinct*—Leah Stover, 68; Elizabeth Burkholder, 85, widow; Hettie Ulrich, 80, widow; Jacob Meiss, 63, m; Calvin J. Smith, 23, s; Sarah Long 84, widow; Agnes W. Shirk, 52, married.

Rush, north precinct—Ada V., daughter of George Hauch, 7 yrs; Harry M. Beck, 13; Arthur, son of Eugene Marton, 4 months. *South precinct*—Not reported.

Snow Shoe, east precinct—Frank Lucas, m; Sam Obryan, s; A. G. Cradell, m; 2 infant Hungarian children; Rebecca Bing, m; Chas. R., son of Rodger Graham, 3 yrs. *West precinct*—Lucetta Lucas, m; Mary A. Kesler, 64, m; John B. Weaver, infant; Ellen Turbridy, 61, married.

Spring, north precinct—Thomas Strouse, 88; Chas. F., son of Frank Shope, 6 yrs; G. C., son of Albert Lyons, 5 months; Sarah Aikey. *South precinct*—J. C. Dearmet, 35, m; Jennie M. Harrison, 25, m; infant of Wm. Harrison; Paul, son of Josiah Zeigler, 18 months; Samuel Gettig 67, m; Thomas Fleming, 75, m; Mary R., daughter of John Love, 3 yrs; Maggie M. Miller, 23, single. *West precinct*—Esther A. Purdue, 57, m; Thomas Ammerman, 55, m; Leroy, infant son of Edward Gill; Elizabeth, daughter of Jno. Immel, 3 months; Jennie Derr, 41, m; Margaret, infant daughter of James Derr.

Taylor—Pearl Beckwith, 15, s; Nancy Henderson, 75, s; Margaret Hamer, 68, m; Ellen Hale, 22, m; infant child of John W. Weaver; Wm. Fink, 46, married.

Union—R. L. Shool, 58, m; Jessie Carson, 82, m; Sylvester, son of Ed. Lucas, 5 months; Orlando, son of Miles Taylor.

Walker—Nancy Meenan, 57, s; Martin Brumgart, 74, widower; Thomas Lesh, 80, married.

Worth—Savannah Weaver, 16, s; John Cowher, 20, s; F. S. Cowher, 63, single.

COBURN.

John Burns Receives Serious Injuries While Rolling Props.

E. H. Auman of this place, has rented the grist mill of James K. Moyer, at Centre Mills and will take possession of same on the first day of April next. Ezra is an experienced miller, and no doubt will give his patrons nothing but high grade flour.

Thomas F. Meyer, of Linden Hall has purchased the store goods belonging to his brother, W. H. Meyer, of this place, and will take charge of the store on the 1st day of April next, at the same old stand.

Township Chairman A. P. Zerby has given notice that the Democratic caucus will be held at the school house at Coburn, on the 20th inst. for the purpose of putting in nomination for the various township offices to be voted for in February.

The proudest man in all these parts at present is John Hoffa, and its all on account of the little boy who came to his house on last Saturday, to brighten his home.

A large number of our people went to Millheim on Sunday evening to attend protracted meeting which is in progress there.

Rev. Finkbinder of the Evangelical church had Communion services at this place on Sunday forenoon.

Our hermit still holds the fort across the creek; it is a wonder he don't get some one to share his cares and sorrows. Billy spruce up, un grick der un frow.

Mrs. C. D. Wagner is at present visiting friends at Milroy.

J. T. Garthoff and family spent Sunday with friends at Rebersburg.

Mrs. T. B. Everett is at present on the sick list. Hope she may have a speedy recovery.

On last Saturday while rolling a large prop on a prop job near Paddy mountain, John Burns was so unfortunate as to have his knee cap knocked out of place. He was taken to his home at Millheim where he received medical attendance.

N. F. Braucht is now at the station as student trying to learn the mysteries of the Morse alphabet, as it were.

Sleighing parties this winter thus far have been on the decline.

On Sunday evening next, Rev. Brown, of Jacksonville, will preach in the Reformed church at this place. This charge has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. Addams, on Oct. 1st, 1893.

No Developments.

The Port Royal *Times* says there are no developements in the Carpenter murder case. Both sides are active in gathering evidence to strengthen their case. The estate of the brutally murdered man will amount to about $1,500. The mother and son, the only legatees, have signed over their right, title and interest in the estate to their counsel as fees for defending them in the trial for the crime which they stand charged with.

Suicided too Soon.

A few days ago a dispatch was received at Wheeling announcing that President Cleveland had pardoned J. T. Meredith, of that state, convicted of passing counterfeit money, on the ground that "longer imprisonment would endanger his life." Meredith was confined in the Wheeling jail, and a week ago last Sunday committed suicide in his cell by hanging himself with a rope made from his bed clothes.

Rabbits for the Hungry.

Colorado rabbit hunting will make the mouths of Centre Hall and other rabbit hunters water. A few days ago all records were broken in a two day's rabbit hunt. The total number killed was 4,200, and the highest individual score is 160. The game was shipped to Denver and Pueblo to be distributed among the needy.

FROM Brazil comes intelligence of a bloody battle, in which the troops of the government made a final sortie and raised the siege of Bage. The insurgents had a loss of 400 killed and wounded, and were routed at all points, abandoning baggage and munitions of war. The government loss is 36 killed and 90 wounded.

Lorenzo J. Conner, 104 Green St., Albany, N. Y., says: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and find it very beneficial, and can safely recommend it as a good remedy for coughs."

DIED IN ALASKA.

Rev. John R. McFarland Dies Among the Indians.

Rev. John R. McFarland, a nephew of Mrs. Rev. Dr. O. O. McClean, of Lewistown, and who was a member of the Huntingdon Presbytery, died recently in Alaska where he was employed as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

At the urgent entreaty of his wife, he visited the World's Fair last summer and his friends in the United States. He had just returned from his trip in fine spirits and with completely restored health. Upon his return to Alaska, Mr. McFarland started on a missionary tour to an island about twenty miles from Juneau. He was found dead, sitting in a chair on December 9th last, in a lonely habitation surrounded by Indians. The remains were interred by the natives. Not until a week later did his wife and children learn of the sudden death. The wife's grief was pitiable. The news was brought to San Francisco by a steamer. On account of their arrangements for a winter in Alaska, Mrs. McFarland and her child will be forced to spend many months alone among the ignorant Indians.

Two Men Crushed to Death.

Wilson and Samuel Walker, brothers and Ezra Baer, their brother-in-law, while at work on Thursday afternoon at the Walker limestone quarry, about two miles from Listie station, on the Somerset and Cambria branch railroad, in Somerset county, met with an accident that caused the death of the two men and the serious injury of the third. While the men were in the act of placing a prop under a large ledge of rock which hung out from the cliff the mass became dislodged and fell upon them. Messrs. Baer and Samuel Walker were terribly crushed and died before medical aid could be summoned. Wilson Walker had his right arm almost cut from his body, necessitating amputation at the shoulder, and he was otherwise badly injured. Samuel Walker was the owner of the quarry, and leaves a wife and large family.

A Little Deceiver.

It cannot be called a little fraud, as it is of too great value and is not to blame for being misused.

Vick's New Branching Aster when cut resembles the chrysanthemum so closely that only experts can tell the difference, and as it comes into flower six weeks before the "mums," and at a time when flowers are scarce, it is a great temptation to the florist to sell these Asters for "mums." The Branching Aster can be easily grown out doors, and the seeds cost only 25 cents per packet, so that every person who has a foot of ground can enjoy a grand treat for almost nothing.

If you want honest goods send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for Floral Guide, it costs nothing, as the 10 cents may be deducted from first order.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpensburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00.

New Postal Regulations.

The postoffice authorities at Washington have sent out instructions in effect that hereafter persons mailing printed matter to foreign countries should write the address on the articles as well as on the wrapper. This action is taken to prevent the loss of articles of this description. Wrappers are frequently mutilated and in some cases torn entirely off by contact with other packages while in transit. This resulted in an accumulation of articles whose owners are not known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Democrats in Washington are under good headway now with the Wilson tariff bill and the obstructive tactics of the Republicans are upset and knocked out by speaker Crisp at every turn.

Further legislation is deemed unnecessary for the issue of bonds to provide for a deficiency as the law already empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to issue such bonds.

—If you are looking for a good suit of clothes or overcoat, you should visit Lewins, Bellefonte. He is selling them cheap. Give him a call and see what he can do for you in saving you money on any article purchased.

THE NEWS.

Fire engine No. 25, which was run down by a switch engine while going to a fire at Genesee street and the New York Central crossing, in Buffalo, Driver Michael O'Brien was fatally injured, Engineer William Whalen and Fireman Robert Sands cut and bruised. O'Brien, whose skull was fractured and both legs broken, died later. The fire engine was demolished and the horses killed.——Fire destroyed the wholesale house of the Peeble's Grocery Company in Chattanooga, Tenn., causing a loss of $75,000.——President Andrews, of Brown University, has telegraphed to Chicago his unqualified declination of the offer to become co-president of the university there.——Henry Potter, alias "Colonel" Joseph Potter, who passed himself off as a Grand Army man, and fleeced many business men in New York, by means of forged checks, was sentenced by Recorder Smith to six years and eleven months in state prison.——Louis Redwine, the defaulting assistant cashier of the Gate City National Bank of Atlanta, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.——Judge Clayton, in Chester, Pa., decided that Professor S. C. Shortlidge must stand trial for the murder of his wife.——Mrs. Mary Van Rossum, aged seventy-one years, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed at the Franklin street crossing of the Erie Railroad, in Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Jane Shattuck shot and killed Henry G. Poole, in San Francisco, because he could not marry her daughter, as she requested.——Lawyer Frederick H. Teese started from Newark, N. J., for St. Louis, but became suddenly ill while stopping at the Hoffman House, in New York, and died there.——Pasquale Sacco, the keeper of an Italian boarding house in Boston, was assassinated by Vincenzo Carchidi.——While Wm. Long, aged twelve years, and Harry Dean, aged twenty-one, were shooting rats in a barn near Wilmington, Long accidentally shot and instantly killed Dean, a bullet from a Flobert rifle passing through his heart.——Col. Henry M. Porter, for many years chief solicitor for the American Bank Note Company, and a man well known in clubs and in New York society, is insane, and it has been found necessary to remove him to an asylum.——Mrs. Hiram Paulding, widow of the late Rear Admiral Paulding, of the United States navy, died at her home at West Neck, Huntington, L. I. She was eighty-seven years of age, and had been in poor health for some time. Her husband was a son of the Paulding who figured conspicuously in the capture of Major Andre.——A fire at Nimick Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, destroyed six dwellings and their contents, and rendered thirty people homeless. The houses were all comparatively new.

Colonel Rice, of the Columbian Guards, expressed the opinion that the fire at the World's Fair grounds was of incendiary origin.——Edward H. Duryee was appointed receiver for the firm of E. Alsdorf & Co., of Newark, the largest bicycle, piano and sewing machine dealers in New Jersey. The appointment was made by Vice Chancellor Green, and the bonds were placed at $25,000.——Herman Serenco and Ida Gatelstein were arrested in St. Louis on suspicion of being leaders of a band of counterfeiters.——The St. Paul and Kansas City express jumped the track at Missouri Valley, Ia., and two coaches rolled over the embankment. Mrs. F. M. Hensler was thrown through a car window, and a coach fell on her, killing her instantly. No others were seriously hurt.——Sherman Waggoner, a young farmer, shot and killed his wife with a Winchester rifle at Lynnville, Ct. The husband's cruelty drove the wife away from home, and he shot her as she was entering the house of an aunt. Waggoner escaped.——Application was made before Judge Ross, of the United States Circuit Court, in Los Angeles, Cal., by bondholders of the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for receivers for the Atlantic and and Pacific Railroad. Messrs. Reinhart, McCook and Wilson, who were recently appointed receivers at Topeka, were appointed and their bonds fixed at $30,000 each.

Hippolyte Vigil, a Mexican, was killed in New Mexico by a sheriff while resisting arrest. His friends became much excited, and threatened trouble.——The Bank of Fort Washington, Wis., O. D. Bjourouist & Son, proprietors, has discontinued business, being unable to secure sufficient patronage to warrant a continuance.——At Springfield the Zoological Garden went into the hands of an assignee. The venture was undertaken by leading citizens, and about $75,000 was expended on grounds and animals. The assignment is subject to mortgages and debts aggregating $15,000.——John Carl Lovenson and Charles O. Davis, boys, were drowned at Tacoma, Wash., while skating.——Twelve hands on the steamer State of Kansas were badly burned at Omega Landing, Alabama, by sulphuric acid.——Isaac Bancroft, aged sixty, was killed by a train at Ladds Mills, Ct.——Lieutenant Colonel George H. Burton who has represented the Secretary of War in an investigation of the killing of Captain Hedberg by Lieutenant Maney at Fort Sheridan, has completed his labors at Chicago.——Mrs. Catherine Blackerby, aged seventy, died at Danville, Ky., not having tasted food for twenty-eight days.

CEREAL STATISTICS FOR '93.

Estimates of Area and Product as Completed by the Department.

The estimates of area and product of the principal cereal crops, potatoes, tobacco and hay for the year 1893, as completed by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, make the aggregate corn area 72,036,465 acres, and product 1,619,496,131 bushels; wheat area, 34,629,418 acres, product 396,131,725 bushels; oats, acres, 27,273,083, product 638,854,850 bushels; rye, acres, 2,038,485, product 26,555,446 bushels; barley, acres, 3,220,371, product 69,869,495 bushels; buckwheat, acres, 815,614, product 12,132,311 bushels; potatoes, acres, 2,6 5,186, product 183,034,208 bushels; tobacco, 702,952 acres, product 483,023,963 pounds; hay 49,613,469 arces, product 65,766,158 tons.

The average yield of corn per acre was 22.5 bushels; wheat, 11.4 bushels; oats, 23.4 bushels; rye, 13 bushels; barley, 21.7 bush.; buckwheat, 14.9 bushels; potatoes, 72.2 bushels; tobacco, 687 pounds; hay 1.33 tons.

The returns of the correspondents of the department make the acreage of the winter wheat sown last fall 93.2 per cent of the area harvested in 1893.

DEMAND ON HAWAII

Minister Willis Calls For the Queen's Restoration.

A DEFIANT RESPONSE.

The Provisionals Prepared to Offer Resistance—British Sailors Were Landed--Quiet Prevails But the Storm is Likely to Burst at Any Hour.

The steamer Warrimoo brings advices from Honolulu to January 1st.

The following is a summary of the situation at Honolulu when the Warrimoo left that port:

Minister Willis, in reply to a communication from President Dole, demanded of the provisional government that it surrender to the Queen.

President Dole replied, refusing to consider this demand. A week of terrible fears ensued after the arrival of the revenue cutter Corwin.

Minister Willis held the menace of using force with the provisional government and the citizens got in readiness to rush to arms, though it was generally believed that the minister was bluffing.

All is quiet at Honolulu. The provisional government has a force of men under arms and the palace strongly fortified. Houses were being searched for concealed arms. On the 16th the alarm was revived by British minister receiving permission from the government to land marines from H. M. S. Champion for protection of British interests. Captain Rooke stated that he expected the Queen to be restored by American forces and he would land fifty marines.

On December 13th last President Dole addressed the following letter to Minister Willis:

"*Department of Foreign Affairs*, December 13, 1893.—Sir: I am informed that you are in communication with Liliuokalani, ex-Queen, with a view of re-establishing the monarchy in the Hawaii Islands and of supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true or if you are acting in any way hostile to this government. I fully appreciate the fact that any such action on your part, in view of your official relation with the government, would seem impossible. But as the information has come to me from such sources that I am compelled to notice, you will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate answer."

To that Minister Willis replies as follows:

"*Legation of the United States, Honolulu*, Dec. 19, 1893.—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have a communication from my government which I desire to submit to the President and Ministers of your government at any hour to-day which it may please you to designate, which I regard and sincerely respect."

The interview and demand was as follows:

Foreign Office, Honolulu, Dec. 19, 1893.—President Sanford B. Dole, Hon. S. M. Damon, minister of finance; Hon. J. A. King, minister of interior; Hon. W. O. Smith, attorney-general; Hon. Albert S. Willis, E. E. and M. P., United States of America.

Mr. Willis said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: The President of the United States has very much regretted the delay in the Hawaii question, but it has been unavoidable. So much of it as has occurred since my arrival has been due to certain conditions, precedent compliance, which was required before I was to confer with you. The President also regrets, as most assuredly I do, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two governments. I may say this, however, that secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all your people. I need hardly promise that the President's action on the Hawaiian question has been under the dictates of honor and duty. It is now, and has been from the beginning, absolutely free from prejudice and resentment and entirely consistent with long established friendship and treaty ties which have so closely bound together our respective governments. The President deemed it his duty to withdraw from the Senate the treaty of annexation, which had been signed by the Secretary of State and agents of your government, and to dispatch a trusted representative to Hawaii to impartially investigate the causes of your revolution and to ascertain and report the true situation in these Islands. This information was needed the better to enable the President to discharge a delicate and important duty. Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's report the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain course of action, with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you. The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, nor with their consent or acquiescene, nor has it since existed with their consent.

President Dole in his reply said his government would take the matter under consideration and reply later.

DOWN WITH THE BRIDGE.

Seventy-Five People Plunged Into Newtown Creek—Five Missing.

An improvised bridge over Newtown Creek, at Meeker, Long Island City, L. I., collapsed, precipitating a large number of pedestrians, variously estimated at from 50 to 75, into the water.

The greater number of them were rescued or succeeded in reaching shore through their own efforts, some in an injured condition.

Five persons are reported missing, and it is believed they were drowned. The bridge was 15 feet high, and the water where the accident occurred is nine feet deep.

THERE are rumors that the Italian Government is attempting to farm out the tobacco monopoly to a group of bankers. If these scheme fails an increase of the tax on rents to 18 per centage will become a necessity.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

10TH DAY.—The Senate devoted nearly two hours to the discussion of the resolution offered last week by Mr. Hoar, calling on the Treasury Department for a statement of the payments made to Mr. Blount as Commissioner to the Hawaii Islands, and of the authority under which such payments were made. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Frye's resolution declaring the sense of the Senate to be in favor of strict non-intervention between the Queen and the provisional government was laid over till Wednesday next.

20TH DAY.—The House bill for the repeal of the federal election laws was bought up in the Senate, postponed till Monday next, and made the "unfinished business" after two o'clock each day until disposed of or displaced. The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Chandler, as to the authority of the appointment of Mr. Blount "without the advice and consent of the Senate," was withdrawn by him on the representation of Messrs. Vest and Sherman that the subject matter was embraced within the scope of the inquiry now going on before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

21ST DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Peffer's resolution of Tuesday as to the inadequacy of the force in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, was passed. Mr. Frye's resolution of January 3, declaring against moral or physical interference in Hawaii pending the conclusion of the investigation in the Senate, was discussed by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota.

22ND DAY.—The Senate was entertained with two speeches on the subject of Hawaii. The first was by Mr. Davis in continuation of that which he had commenced yesterday, and the second by Mr. Turpie. Mr. Davis argued that the appointment of Mr. Blount as commissioner to Hawaii without the advice and consent of the Senate was a presidential invasion of the privilege of the Senate.

23RD DAY.—The Senate was in session three hours, but only half an hour was passed with open doors, the remainder of the time being given to the consideration of executive business, and a large number of nominations were confirmed, among them being Director of the Mint Preston and Indian Agent Wootten. During the open session no business of any importance was taken up; and, without resuming legislative matters, the Senate adjourned.

House.

19TH DAY.—In the House there was no more difficulty encountered as to a voting quorum, and when, after a controversy between Mr. Boutelle and the Speaker, came the vote on ordering the previous question on the report of the Committee on Rules to the Tariff bill, it was carried by 189 yeas to no nays. The order was modified so as to leave the whole of this week to the general debate on the Tariff bill, and to let the five-minute debate run on till Monday, the 29th of January. The debate was opened by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

20TH DAY.—The House presented all through the day's session a scene of much interest and excitement—the speeches for and against the Wilson tariff bill evoking, in turn, commendation and applause from the partisans of either side, both on the floor and in the galleries. Mr. Wilson opened the day's debate, and concluded the speech which he had begun yesterday. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, followed with a spirited speech against the bill, and was applauded to the echo, as Mr. Wilson had been. The other two speeches of the day's session were made by Mr. Black, of Illinois, for, and Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, against the bill. Speeches were made at the evening session.

21ST DAY.—In the House the Hawaiian matter came up in connection with a report made by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee on a resolution offered by Mr. Boutelle, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for any information in the possession of the Department relative to the Hawaiian matter. The committee amended the resolution by calling for information from March 4, 1892, instead of 1893. The discussion gave rise to two little tilts, one with Mr. Tracey, of New York, and the other with Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, after which the House went into committee of the whole to consider the Tariff bill, with Mr. Richardson of Tennessee in the chair.

22ND DAY.—The tariff debate was continued in the House the speakers being Messrs. Breckinridge, Richards, Dingley, Springer, Dolliver, Harter and Brosius. There was also an evening session.

23RD DAY.—The House early resolved itself into committee of the whole, with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Mr. Brosius concluded the speech he was delivering when the house took a recess on Thursday. He was followed in turn by Representatives Everitt, Black, Pendleton, Payne, Simpson, Daniels, McDowell and Meiklejohn.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

Richard Sipple and George Henry, colored, were killed by the caving in of a sewer ditch at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

JACOB KILROY, of Tuscumbia, Alabama, went to bed drunk with a pipe in his mouth. He and two of his children were burned to death.

Two miners, named Peter Leavitz and John Zinka, both Polanders, were killed in the Twin Shaft, at Pittston, Pa., by a fall of coal and rock.

Florence Mullaly, aged 21 years; Mertz Moore, aged 60, and Florence Deegan, 2½ years, were suffocated by smoke from a fire in their house in New York City.

THOS. GREGG, aged 20 years was killed and two other workmen were injured by an explosion in the works of the New York Oxygen Company in New York City.

A PENNSYLVANIA coal train and a Lehigh Valley passenger train were in collision on the Mahony Division of the latter road between Buck Mountain and Delano. Both engineers were seriously injured.

A workman in a quarry in the Roxbury district, Boston, fell while carrying a keg of forcite. An explosion followed and Thomas Black, Patrick Huse and Thomas Hardeman were killed, and Cornelius Leary was probably fatally injured. Two other men were injured, though less seriously.

By a rear-end collision between a Rock Island freight train and a mixed train on the Union Pacific, at Linkwood, Kansas, two men were killed and eleven injured—two of them fatally. Two stockmen are missing, and it is feared they were burned in the wreck. One of the men known to be dead, J. H. Atwood, the conductor, lost his life in the effort to warn the other men on the train of their peril.

OVER 500 PRISONERS.

Fifty-Two of Them in Chicago's Jail Are Charged With Murder.

Fifty-two prisoners are now in the Cook County jail charged with murder. Besides this large number of men who are to be tried for their lives, over 500 other prisoners are in the jail awaiting trial.

Not a cell is empty, and in many instances three and four are crowded into one cell.

WHITE CITY ABLAZE

Three World's Fair Buildings Now in Ruins.

THE WORK OF TWO TRAMPS.

From the Casino the Fire Rushes Along the Peristyle, the Gigantic Statues Tumbling One by One into the Waters of Lake Michigan.

A despatch from Chicago says: Fire started in the Casino, the great Restaurant building at the water entrance of the World's Fair grounds, in Jackson Park, about 5.40 P. M.

A park policeman saw a glow of light in a second-story window of the Casino Building. He ran to the house of engine company No. 71, which has the fireboat Fire Queen, and is located but a short distance from the Casino. Before a lead of hose was carried to the burning structure the Casino was a blazing shell. Every nook and corner seemed to be ablaze, and before a stream was turned on, the roof to a distance of thirty feet from the west end fell, and from the space thus opened the flames shot up to the sky.

The flames spread rapidly and soon had completed the work of destruction in the Casino building. It was but a short leap for the flames to the magnificent Peristyle, as the row of lofty columns and statuary forming the water entrance to the World's Fair grounds was called. Column after column, made of "staff" and wood, but having the appearance of marble, fell before the devouring element. Each column destroyed brought the flames nearer Music Hall, which in a short time became ignited and was destroyed.

Flying brands carried the flames to the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, the largest on the grounds, covering over thirty acres of ground.

The danger to the millions of dollars' worth of property was heightened by the inaccessibility of the place and the extreme risk to human life involved in ascending to the roof and fighting the conflagration from such a dizzy altitude enveloped in smoke and flying sparks.

Chief Allerton had a dozen teams and a large force of men removing the packed exhibits from the north end of the building. In the American section, there were few, if any, exhibits to be destroyed.

Fifty thousand people gathered around the spot, and as the pyrotechnic shower from the burning roof seemed to signal the destruction of the greatest building in the world, a groan went up from the multitude. Down on the lake shore from the north end of the huge building, within one hundred feet of the blazing Music Hall, the crowd stood and watched the destruction.

The total loss is placed at $1,575,000, but there is reason for believing that this estimate is too high, and that the same may be said of the estimate on the goods in the cases.

The Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall were all burned to the ground.

THE BUILDINGS BURNED.

The Peristyle, with the music hall and Casino at either end, was the most imposing object seen by the World's Fair visitor as he approached Jackson Park from Lake Michigan.

In the centre and forming the water gate to the grand court of honor was the Columbus portico surmounted by French & Potter's magnificent quadriga, representing the "Triumph of Columbus."

An heroic figure of Columbus stood in a chariot drawn by four horses each, two of which were led by a woman.

The sculpture was called by eminent critics "one of the most original and one of the most delightful sculptured conceptions of modern times."

Music Hall, was 200 feet long by 100 wide, and contained an auditorium capable of seating 2000 people, and a stage large enough to accommodate an orchestra of 300.

It was richly decorated in white and gold, was three stories high, and its style of architecture was Roman renaissance.

The Casino was 250 feet long by 120 feet wide and three stories high. During the life of the Fair it was fitted up on a grand scale. On the ground floor was the Bureau of Public Comfort.

The second floor contained a public restaurant with a seating capacity of 1500. The third floor contained a gentlemen's cafe and the kitchen.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

A Big Batch of Them Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

The President sent to the Senate a large batch of nominations for offices in the various departments, including United States marshals, United States attorneys, receivers of public moneys, collectors of customs, surveyors, appraisers and postmasters. Among the more important nominations, were the following:

John M. B. Sill, of Michigan, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Corea.

Albert A. Wilson, United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

Samuel A. Merritt, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

A. G. Curtin Bierer, of Oklahoma, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

Collector of Customs—Wesley G. Andrews, Petersburg, Va.

Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers to be member of the Mississippi River Commission.

Maj. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, member of the Missouri River Commission.

Rev. James Wilson Hillman, of New York, to be post chaplain.

First Lieutenant Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, to be captain.

Lieutenant Oscar J. Straub, First Artillery, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Lawrence H. Moses, United States Marine Corps, to be first lieutenant.

Lieutenant (junior grade) James H. Glennon and William R. Rush to be lieutenants; Ensign Robert B. Dashiell and Edward E. Capehart to be lieutenants, junior grade.

TWO MEN HANGED.

Ben Hill and Daniel Gilchrist Both Colored, Executed for Murder.

There were two legal executions in North Carolina, Friday. The first was at Plymouth, and the victim of the gallows was Ben Hill, colored, who murdered James Andrews last summer. This execution was public and one thousand people witnessed it. The drop fell at noon sharp, and Hill's neck was instantly broken. He spoke to no one save Sheriff Levi Blount, whom he bade farewell.

At Rockingham, Daniel Gilchrist, colored, was hanged privately for the murder of Frank McKay, his father-in-law. The gallows used was built for the execution of Tony Rogers last year, but Tony cheated it by dying four days before the date of execution. Gilchrist's crime was diabolical. The night of February 9th last two sons of McKay were hunting with Simon Pearsall, near Gilchrist's home, and met the latter near a path. In his hand was an axe. He induced them to give up their 'possum hunt and go into ambush with him, telling them he was going to fix a man. In a little while McKay came along the path. Gilchrist sprang out and gave him a crushing blow on the head, which felled him, and struck him twice more, smashing the skull to pieces. The murderer and the heartless men with him then left, but Gilchrist and Pearsall returned before day, dragged the body off and hid it under a log. After two days passed search for McKay began, and Gilchrist led this. He was first to find blood spots at the house of Eli Andrews and endeavored to fasten suspicion on him, but Eli proved his innocence quickly, and then Gilchrist began to be suspected. His wife gave the first intimation of his guilt. He was arrested ten days after the murder, and last September was tried and quickly convicted, the chief witness against him being McKay's sons and Pearsall. Gilchrist appealed to the Supreme Court, which affirmed judgment, and Governor Carr issued the death warrant. Only forty persons witnessed the execution. Gilchrist made the statement in which he said that McKay liked him and that this made McKay's wife and sons jealous and that the sons and Pearsall committed the crime to prevent McKay from giving him a deed to 150 acres of land. Gilchrist was a mean and desperate criminal and had tried all means of escaping from jail. He professed his entire readiness to die. Gilchrist protested his innocence to the last. The drop fell at 1.29, and at 1.52 the physicians pronounced him dead.

CABLE SPARKS.

MUCH suffering has been caused among the poor of Rome by the extremely cold weather now prevailing there.

Admiral Da Gama has issued a manifesto intended to counteract the monarchist manifesto issued by him a month ago.

THE Roumanian Senate has ratified the Roumanian-German commercial treaty already ratified by the German Reichstag.

Prime Minister Crispi has issued a circular to prefects of provinces in Italy urging them to prevent the holding of anti-French meetings.

INCREASED alarm is felt by the Italian government ever the situation in Sicily, and more troops have been called out for service on the island.

THE German war office is endeavoring to increase the marching strength of its soldiers by reducing the weight of accoutrements, using aluminum wherever possible.

THE result of the domiciliary raids by the French police in search of anarchists is not considered satisfactory. No explosives were found and most of the persons arrested were ordinary criminals.

THE commanders of foreign vessels now at Rio Janeiro have addressed a communication to Admiral Da Gama requesting him not to bombard the city unless he is first attacked by the Government forces on shore.

THE Duchess of Mariborough, formerly Mrs. Hammersley, of New York, has leased for twenty-one years the Deepdeene estate of Lord Hope, at Dorking, in Surrey, 29 miles southwest of London. The yearly rental is £1,500.

A PETITION signed by a large number of the captains of British vessels employed in the trans-Atlantic trade was presented to Mr. Gladstone urging that Great Britian join with the United States and other powers in sending warships to destroy derelicts. The petition points out the danger to navigation.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Greenwood Cotton Company, Winsted, Conn., employing 1,700 hands, has shut down indefinitely.

THE Camden (N. J.) Iron Works started up, after an idleness of several weeks. The establishment employs 1,500 hands.

THE weavers, both male and female, in the employ of R. & H. Adams, Paterson, N. Y., went on a strike against a reduction of 50 cents a week.

ALL danger of a strike on the Ohio River Railroad is now considered to be at an end, the men having accepted the reduction on the advice of Chiefs Arthur and Sargent.

THE Western Automatic Machine Screw Company, of Elyria, Ohio, are running twenty-four hours a day. A large influx of bicycle work is the cause of the rush.

THE Ensign Car Works, at Huntington, W. Va., announce that they will resume work at once, after an idleness of over seven months. The works employ between 1,200 and 1,500 hands.

THE Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway has announced a 10 per cent. reduction in the wages of all employes receiving more than $50 a month, to go into effect January 15. The men will not strike.

THE Cleveland (O.) street railway lines announced a cut of from 10 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of officers and wages of shop men receiving more than $1.50 per day. The reason given is a falling off in receipts on all lines of $25,000 per month.

ABOUT one-half the coal mines in the Belaire section of the Ohio Valley have closed down on account of the miners refusing to accept the reduction of 10 per cent. demanded by the operators. They are awaiting the action of the State convention at Columbus. Twelve hundred employees are out of work.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

SOLOMON UNDERGUST was lodged in jail at Harrisburg, charged with so inhumanly treating his wife that she died.

SAMUEL WALKER and Ezra Baker were killed by a fall of slate in a lime quarry near Somerset.

PROFESSOR R. C. HARTSHORN was arrested at New Castle, charged with attempting to murder Alda and Maggie Robinson, of that place.

COLLECTOR FRIDAY reports that the internal revenue collections for the Ninth District of Pennsylvania amounted to $1,6 8,084.66 for the past year, a decrease of $283,873.28 as compared with 1892.

THE Reading & Southwestern Electric Railway will be extended to Adamstown.

JUDGE LIVINGSTON at Lancaster dismissed all objections to the auditor's report on the late Thaddeus Stevens' estate.

CORA BOWMAN, a young woman about 22 years of age, attempted suicide at her home, near Stewart's Station, by taking laudanum. Prompt medical aid saved her. Next morning she procured a revolver and shot herself in the breast, and it is believed now that she will die. She had been jilted by her lover.

Two Poles and a Hungarian, names unknown, were run down by a train in the tunnel at Greensburg and instantly killed. They were walking on the east track, and stepping aside for a freight were struck by No. 12 passenger. The bodies were taken to the poor farm for burial. The only thing found on any of them was a Hungarian Bible.

CRAZED by the grip John Thomas killed his son and himself at Summit Grove.

SAMUEL MCCOY was found murdered near Reese's Mills and his wallet lay empty beside him.

A NEW YORK syndicate has secured control of 2,000 acres of Ohio cannel and bituminous coal lands from Pittsburg railroad men.

THE Lancaster County Tobacco Growers Association decided to protest against the Wilson bill.

Two Hungarians were killed and another seriously injured by a train on a bridge near Avoca.

JUDGE ENDLICH at Reading handed down an opinion quashing the indictment against Clark and March, the contractors on the South Mountain Railway, who were indicted for violation of the act of May 20, 1891, requiring the semi-monthly payment of employees. The Court held that contractors were not embraced within the law, as they could in no sense be classed as manufacturers. The indictments were accordingly dismissed.

THE factional fight in Cherryville Lutheran Church will probably result in the majority party, to which Rev. J. W. Reitz belongs, withdrawing from the Allentown Conference from which the pastor has been suspended, and uniting with Emmanuel Conference, an independent body. The minority will organize and build a new church. Petersville congregation, which is associated with the Cherryville charge, will probably remain loyal to the Allentown Conference.

THE will of Charles J. White, admitted to probate at Lancaster, gives a surviving relative the interest of his estate during life and then bequeaths it entire to the city of Lancaster in trust for the purpose of buying coal for the poor of the city. The estate is about $6,000. Lancaster city at present has a coal fund of over $20,000, bequeathed by ex-President James Buchanan, General James Reynolds and Patrick McEvoy.

A COMMITTEE from the former employers of the Wyoming Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, submitted grievances to Superintendent Mitchell, but he stated he was powerless to act, and the complaints will be presented to President Wilber.

Michael Foreman was seriously wounded at Wilkes-Barre while preventing the elopement of a young miner and a married woman.

AT a conference of window glass manufacturers in Pittsburg, it was decided to close plants indefinitely on February 10.

Robert Price, a miner in the No. 8 slope of the Pittston Coal Company, Wilkes-Barre, suffered a horrible death. He was walking up the slope to the head when four cars, being lowered, broke away from the rope and dashed down upon him. He heard them coming, but could not escape them, although he pressed as close against the side as he could, and was caught by the flying cars and hurled with them to the bottom of the slope. He was alive when extricated from the wreck, but was so horribly mangled that he died a few minutes afterward.

Harry L. Mitchell, of Harrisburg, a brakeman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found lying along the track at the Mountville bridge dead. He is believed to have been struck by an abutment of the bridge and hurled to the track, death being instantaneous.

Michael Cheny, of Springfield, was instantly killed by a fall of coal while working at Big Mountain Colliery, and William Crengler sustained fatal injuries by a fall of coal at the Bernside Mine.

UNCLE SAM RESPONSIBLE.

It Is Supposed That Restitution Will Be Made to Foreigners by Congress.

Members of Congress are confidently looking at an early day for a demand from foreign governments for restitution for any losses by the fire at the World's Fair buildings. The were brought to Chicago in response to an invitation from our Government and our Government will be held responsible for any losses resulting from lack of care on the part of the Fair authorities. After the New Orleans exposition several years ago Congress passed a bill appropriating a considerable sum of money to repay foreign exhibitors for losses caused by no fault of their own. It is expected that the same course will have to be followed in regard to the Chicago Fair.

A despatch to Secretary Carlisle from Collector Clark at Chicago reports that the destruction of bonded goods by fire is not serious. Considerable damage, however, was done to the customs books and some papers were injured by water. The customs provisions were to have expired at the end of December, but they were extended until further orders to allow for the removal of the exhibits.

TWO DREAMERS.

Under a tree two dreamers lay,
And unto one did the wind's voice say,

"Castle Pleasure is building fast;
I heard the hammers as I flew past."

But to the other the wind's voice said,
"Bold Endeavor lies just ahead."

The dreamers rose. The years sped by,
And the wind blew out of the changing sky.

He who wrought for his brother well
Came to the castle of Joy to dwell;

He who turned from the toil-some hill,
Seeking his castle—is seeking still.

—[James Buckham.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

"Well," impudently queried the man as he stood in the door of a fourth floor room and looked into the face of a woman whose cheeks had grown white as she heard his step on the landing.

"I'm sorry, sir, but——"

"Same old story, is it?"

"I've had to tell you for the last two months that I was out of work and couldn't pay my rent. That was bad enough, but now my Tom is out of work, too. He's there on the bed, sir, and the doctor says it's a touch of pneumonia."

"You owe two months' back rent," he said as he inspected the poor old furniture and wondered if it would pay to attach it.

"Yes, sir, but if you'll only have a little patience we'll pay you."

"Patience won't pay taxes nor make repairs. I'll give you the day to pack your traps."

"But where will I go?"

"Beat some other landlord out of two months' rent."

"I haven't a shilling in the house and there lies my sick boy! Give me a week anyhow. It will be the death of Tom to be carried out. It's too cold in the room here, but I've only a little coal and have to use it more carefully than you do gold."

"You can talk to the constables when they come; I'm sick and tired of hearing these yarns."

"Before the week is out I may find work. If Tom was well I wouldn't say a word, but don't set us out with him so badly off that the doctor——"

"Talk to the constables!" shouted the man, as he turned to go.

"But, sir, if you would only let us stay another week, I'm sure you wouldn't lose by it. There's such a thing as the Lord raising up a friend for the widow and the fatherless just when they are ready to give up."

"Can't stop—talk to the constable—two month's back rent or out you go."

That was the way the year opened for the Widow Flint and her boy Tom. It was hard times all around. Plenty of energetic, skillful mechanics were out of work and behind in their rent, and dealers and manufacturers who generally had plenty of work to give out were holding back to watch the business outlook. Tom might have kept his place at $3 per week in the box factory, but the want of proper food and clothing had made him susceptible to exposure and brought him low. There wasn't money enough in the house to get the doctor's prescription filled out at a drug store, and it was well that the boy's fever blunted his appetite, as a loaf of bread was the only palatable thing in the house. Neighbors! Yes, plenty of them. There were forty families under that roof, but most of them had little else but bread. When poverty begins to hunger their poverty is selfish.

It makes people selfish to herd them together. The sight of each other's destitution blunts all sentiment.

"But—he's like the mayor, ain't he—never noticing anybody but well-off folks?"

"Tom, the Lord looks down upon us all—the poor as well as the rich. We are all in His keeping. Don't doubt His goodness. It's hard work to be sick and freezing and hungering, but if it's our burden to bear, we must do it. You must have medicine, Tom. I'm going out to see if I can pawn my shawl."

"And then you can't go out to look for work."

"But it may save you."

She went out and walked about for an hour, but pawnbrokers and second-hand clothing dealers were taking a holiday with the rest of the world. She finally entered a drug store, and asked of the urbane proprietor, who came forward rubbing his hands, to take the shawl and fill the prescription.

"Very sorry, you know, but we couldn't do it," he replied. "Medicines are cash, and the shawl is old and thin and not worth anything."

"But my Tom is threatened with pneumonia, sir."

"Y-e-s. Just the sort of weather for pneumonia, and most of the cases seem to prove fatal."

"And must he die for the want of this medicine?"

"Good-day, ma'am—good-day. I notice the thermometer is down to zero, and I shouldn't wonder if it would go lower before night."

She had assured Tom that there was only one God, and that He watched over the poor as well as the rich, but as she wended her way homewards she had to combat her doubts. His fever was worse, and he was out of his mind, and all day long he moaned and tossed about, and she could do no more than hold a cup of water to his lips now and then. When night began to fall she made up a bundle of Tom's clothes. They were old, but of more value than her shawl. If he died she would not redeem them; if he got well—— Well, she had said that the Lord sometimes raised up a friend for the poor and distressed.

* * * * * * *

"Humph! Four o'clock p. m., and New Year's Day, and you not out of bed yet?"

It was a young man of 25, who had gone to bed at 2 o'clock that morning. His face was pinched and pale, his eyes hollow and bloodshot, and one looking at him might have taken him for an old man.

"Made a fool of yourself again last night, didn't you?" he growled, talking to himself as he lay looking around. "Old man, do you know that I'm about ready to cut your acquaintance? A young man of decent family—plenty of money, good prospects, and yet how are you using yourself? Champagne, cards, dissipation. Going right to the dogs on the gallop. At 25 you feel like a man of 50. Health, prospects and the whole outfit going to the devil, and what are you getting in exchange? You are the son of your father and a high roller—that's all. When you come to figure it down you are a champion fool—nothing less."

He lazily turned over, sat up on the side of the bed and continued:

"Head as big as a house, and your stomach full of vitriol. Nice chap you are. A decent mule ought to be ashamed to kick you. No sand—no energy—hardly strength enough to get into your clothes and wash up. You and I are going to have a talk after a bit. Had no idea where the boys tucked me away this morning, but I guess this is a hotel, and I'll order up a bite to eat."

Half an hour later the high-roller sat down to his cigar, and as he smoked he said:

"What I want to know is how much longer you are going to continue this sort of business. You've had six or seven years of it, and it seems to me that you ought to be through. When a young man gets to that point where he realizes that he is an ass he's ready for a change. Suppose we swear off? Suppose we surprise the old folks by dropping this high-roller business and living a half-way decent life. Champagne, cards, songs, cigars and all that last night till you were drunk as an old bum. That reminds me. Seems to me I had a streak of luck. Let's see!"

He had money in every pocket—twos, fives and tens. The bills were crumpled and rolled, but he smoothed them out on his knee and counted them over and said:

"A fool for luck! Here's an even $300, and I must have had luck, just about enough to pay for a wine supper, and just about a hundredth part of what I've lost at cards. Well, what are you going to do about the other matter—swearing off? Strikes you as about the correct thing, does it? All right. Hold up your right hand and repeat after me.

"I, James Forbush, being in my right mind for the first time in several years, and fully realizing that I am the biggest idiot in North America, do hereby affirm and declare that I am no longer a high-roller on wheels. In other words, I pledge myself to eschew cards, drink and other rapid transit matters, from and after this first day of January, 189–, and if I break my word may I be despised by men and kicked by animals."

"That's all right, old man—all right. May come hard, but you'll wobble through. Now, as to the money. You don't need it. It was won at cards, and there's wine stains on every bill. In being a high roller you've forgotten all about charity. You've been ready to flip a dollar to the waiter who held your overcoat, but never a nickel to the beggar on the street. Let's take a walk."

* * * * *

"Well, what's the matter with you?"

"Don't arrest me, sir; I'll move on."

"Arrest nothing! What's in the bundle?"

"Tom's suit, sir."

"And who's Tom?"

"My boy, sir, and he's sick with pneumonia, and I'm trying to sell his clothes to get medicine."

"Come off! I never heard of such a thing!"

"Here's the prescription, sir, and will you come home with me and see for yourself?"

She led the way and he followed. When he saw the pinching poverty and heard her story—when he stood by the bed and saw how sick poor Tom was, he smiled grimly, and said:

"Then there are high-rollers and low-rollers! Never knew that before. Never had an idea that people really suffered from poverty. So this is poverty, eh?—no money—no hopes—boy sick—rent due—coal out—and you trying to sell the boy's clothes for medicine!"

At that moment Tom ceased his moaning and opened his eyes and saw the strange man in the room.

"I thought it was a dream, mother!"

"What, Tom?"

"About the Lord. I was walking the streets and looking all over for Him, and He was right here all the time! Now we'll have the medicine and a good fire and something to eat! You said there was a Lord, but—I—I—."

"What does he mean?" asked the high-roller.

"Why, sir, I told him that the Lord might raise up a friend for us. He was so ill and we were so poor that he doubted if the Lord watched over the poor."

One by one he counted the bills into her hand—just $300, and put on his hat to go.

"Why, sir—but you see—you don't mean all this for me?"

"Get medicine—a doctor—coal—provisions—save Tom's life!" he said, as he went out.

She sat down in a chair, dazed and faint and wondering if she had not passed from earth to heaven, and as he clattered down stairs and got out into the cold and the night—he muttered:

"Old man, you've made a beginning, and now see if you can't keep it up."—[Detroit Free Press.

Absence of Mind.

The celebrated Lessing was remarkable for frequent absence of mind. Having missed money at different times, without being able to discover who took it, he determined to put the honesty of his servant to the test, and left a handful of gold on the table.

"Of course you counted it?" said one of his friends.

"Count it?" said Lessing, somewhat embarrassed; "no; I forgot that."

At a public sale there was a book which Lessing was very desirous of possessing. He gave three of his friends at different times a commission to buy it at any price. They accordingly bid against each other till they had got as high as ninety crowns. Happily, one of them thought it best to speak to the others, when it appeared they had all been bidding for Lessing, whose forgetfulness on this occasion cost him eighty crowns.—[Sala's Journal.

The Hebrew scribes were the lawyers, registers and notaries public of their nation.

HOW PAPER MONEY IS MADE.

Work of Uncle Sam's Expert Engravers at Washington.

If you will look at the pictures upon a one-dollar bill, you will see that the portrait of Martha Washington or of Stanton is composed altogether of curved or straight lines—the only kind of engraving that is allowed to be done in the bureau; because unless it is done in this manner and unless the lines are cut very deep, the engravings cannot be used. Now this portrait was engraved in a piece of steel by the use of a very sharp little instrument known as a graver.

Every little scratch on the steel plate will, in printing, show a black line, so you will see how very careful the engraver has to be that he shall not make any false scratches, and that the lines shall be just so long and just so broad.

Now, steel engraving is the direct opposite of wood engraving. The scratches and cuts made on a wooden block will be white in the print, and it is only the uncut portions of the block that print black; while on the steel the unscratched portion leaves the paper white.

When a design has been cut on a steel plate, and is ready to be printed, the ink is put on the plate or block, and all the cuts and scratches become filled with ink. Then the ink is carefully rubbed off of the surface, so that none remains except what is in the lines. When a piece of dampened paper is placed on the plate and subjected to very heavy pressure, it sinks into the lines; and when it is taken off it draws the ink out with it, and thus the picture is printed on the paper.

It takes an engraver about six weeks or two months to complete one portrait, and a man who engraves the portraits never does any other kind of engraving. Each engraver does only a certain portion of the work on a note; no one is permitted to engrave an entire note; so that besides the portrait engravers there are some who do nothing but engrave the figures, the seal, the lettering, the border, etc. In this way it would be impossible for an engraver to make a complete engraving for his own use, if he were dishonest enough to want to do such a thing.

Besides this manual work, some of the engraving is done by machinery, as for example, the background of the portrait and of the borders, and the shading of the letters—this being done by what is known as the ruling-machine, which can rule several hundred perfectly straight lines within an inch. The intricate scroll and lace-like work around the figures on the face and the back of the note is done by a wonderful machine known as the geometric lathe. This machine consists of a large number of wheels of all sizes and in all sorts of arrangements, together with a complicated mechanism of eccentrics and rods, all of which is incomprehensible to any one but an expert machinist.

By a proper adjustment of its parts the delicate diamond point that moves about over the face of the steel is made to work out a perfect and artistic pattern with greater accuracy and much more speed than could be done by hand; and hence this delicate and intricate part of the engraving is one of the greatest obstacles with which the counterfeiter has to contend, for he finds it next to impossible to imitate it correctly.

Fortunately for Uncle Sam, the geometric lathe is a very complicated and very expensive machine, and the counterfeiter is generally a poor man; and even if he did manage to lay up enough money to buy the lathe, it is hardly likely he would live long enough to learn how to use it properly; for there are only four men in the world who understand how to operate it.

Indeed, the man who now has charge of the geometric lathe at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the only one in the United States at the present time who knows how to manage it; and if anything should happen to him, it might tangle matters up for a while in this important branch of our Uncle Sam's big government.—[St. Nicholas.

HUES OF THE EARTH.

The Color of Mars Believed to Be Due to Its Red Vegetation.

The wonderful difference between the same landscape in winter and in summer is a phenomenon familiar to all dwellers in the temperate zones. The two great elements of changes are the presence of snow in winter and of leaves and grass in summer. If we could look at our globe from the moon, says a writer in Youth's Companion, the variation in its aspect due to seasonal changes would perhaps be even more striking than it appears to those upon its surface.

In fact, we sometimes lose sight of the very important part which vegetation plays in giving color to what might be countenance of the planet.

It is not the higher forms of plants that always produce the greatest effect in this way. Some of the most striking scenes upon earth owe their characteristic features to mosses and lichens. The famous "crimson cliffs," of Greenland, which extend for miles northward from Cape York, derive their splendid color from the growth of red lichen which covers their faces.

The cliffs rise between 1,700 and 2,000 feet straight from the water's edge, and being composed of gray granite their aspect would be entirely different from what it is but for the presence of the lichen.

Coming to less magnificent, but not less beautiful scenery, the rocky pass, called the Golden Gate, in the Yellowstone National Park, owes its rich color and its name to the yellow lichen covering its lofty walls, and the indescribable hues of the great hot spring terraces arise mainly from the presence of minute plants flourishing in the water that overflows them.

Considered as a whole, the vegetation of a planet may give it a characteristic aspect as viewed from space. Many have thought that the red color of Mars may be due to the existence of red instead of green vegetation there.

That its broad expanses of forest and prairie land cause the earth to reflect a considerable quantity of green light to its neighbors is indicated by the fact that at the time of the new moon a greenish tint has been detected overspreading that part of the lunar surface which is then illuminated only by light from the earth.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Unavoidable—Why She Decided—An Infant Phenomenon—An Unexpected Confession, Etc., Etc.

UNAVOIDABLE.

Tapeleigh—When the boss commenced to bully you for not showing up yesterday you ought not to have lost your head.

Scrapeleigh—How could I help it? The first thing he did was to cut it off.—[New York Herald.

WHY SHE DECIDED.

Maud—Which will you accept, Frank Waite or Charley Pruyn?

May—Well, I prefer Charley, but I think I shall accept Frnk.

Maud—For his money?

May—No; for his asking.—[Truth.

AN INFANT PHENOMENON.

Fond Mother—Big? Do you think so? Why, we think he is rather small for his age. Talk? Oh, yes, he talks; but he hasn't said anything remarkable—yet.

Visitors (together)—What a wonderful child!—[Judge.

WOMAN'S WAY OF KEEPING PEACE.

Mrs. Muzler (on a visit)—I trust, my daughter, that you make your husband happy?

The Daughter (bride of one year)—Oh, yes, mamma! Whenever we quarrel I get him to give in and make up.—[Chicago Record.

AN UNEXPECTED CONFESSION.

"I know I play a poor game of billiards now," said the man with a cue in his hand, "but"——

"You used to play a great game," interrupted a sarcastic bystander.

"But," continued the man with the cue, not noticing the interruption, "but, as I was saying, I used to play a far poorer game."—[Detroit Journal.

DESERVING OF MEDALS.

"Brown has received fifteen medals from the cycle club this week. Are they for good work?"

Bragg—Yes; they are for the people he has run over and not killed.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A SLIGHT CONFUSION.

She tripped down the stairs and answered the postman's knock, for she was expecting letters far too precious to be intrusted to footman or maid.

"What have we here?" she inquired smilingly, as she took the missives; "Billets doux?"

"Not exactly, miss," replied the new 'etter-carrier with a blush, "my name's Billy Dooley."—[Washington Star.

IT TROUBLED HIM.

Willis—You have a cold. Does it trouble you much?

Wallace—Yes. Every blamed fool I meet asks me about it.—[Music and Drama.

CONDITIONAL.

The Old Gentleman—And you really think you must have my daughter's hand, my boy?

He (devotedly)—I do, sir.

The Old Gentleman—Well, remember it includes a sixteen-button glove. Take her; be happy!—[Truth.

IT OFTEN WORKS THAT WAY.

Mrs. Wayback—Young Jim Junkett don't seem to amount to much since he left college.

Mr. Wayback—No; you see his college education made him too smart to work and not smart enough to get along without work.—[Puck.

HIS LAST WORDS.

"What did you get, popper?" asked the little fish, as he saw his parent make a dart at a nice fat worm.

"Hooks," answered the parent. And then he soared to the world above.—[Indianapolis Journal.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURE.

"I'm afraid this picture is spoiled; the baby moved her head.

Mother—Oh, that doesn't matter; her dress looks perfectly lovely.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

ACTED ON HIS PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Goodman—When Willie Tuffun called you a liar, did you remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath?

Johnnie—Yes, sir.

Mr. Goodman—And what did you say to him?

Johnnie—Nothing, sir. I threw a rotten apple at him.—[Truth.

A DEGENERATE NEW ENGLANDER.

"Beans, ma'am," exclaimed the man at the kitchen door, aghast. "Beans! Why, ma'am, I've come more'n a thousand miles to git away from 'em!"

And the tourist from Boston went sadly away and tried the next house.—[Chicago Tribune.

A DIABOLICAL SCHEME.

"I want to go home. Not one gentleman has come near me the whole evening," said a neglected maiden at a Harlem sociable. Whereupon her mother whispered in her ear:

"I'll tell you what to do. There is a gentleman's hat on that chair. Sit down on it, and the owner of that hat will have to hunt you up sooner or later, and then you can scrape an acquaintance with him."—[Texas Siftings.

NOT TO BLAME.

Tenant—See here! That house you rented me is infested with rats. Every night we are waked up by the racket.

Agent—That's very strange. The last tenant never said a word about rats.

"Well, then, of course you are not to blame."

"No. The people who lived there before never complained of anything except ghosts."

HEROIC REMEDIES.

Student—Professor, is it proper to amputate when you can't check erysipelas?

Professor—Always, sir.

Student—I thought so, but I was a little nervous before I decapitated that patient at the hospital.—[Life.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Teacher—Now, children, who can tell me what comes under the head of meat?

Bright Boy—The neck, ma'am.—[Puck.

AND HE LEFT.

"Rose," said the adorer, taking his hat and cane for the seventh time, and making the third bluff at leaving since 11 o'clock, "Rose, bid me but hope. I could wait for you forever."

"That's all very well, Mr. Staylate," said the beautiful girl, coldly, "but you needn't begin to-night."

HE KNEW.

Mrs. Kings-Dorter (impressing one of her proteges)—Be brave and earnest and you will succeed. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?

Willy Raggs—Yes, mum; he couldn't tell a lie!—[Puck.

GONE FROM HIM.

First Steamship Passenger—Do you know what they had for breakfast this morning?

Second Steamship Passenger—No. I gave it up long ago.—[Judge.

WANTED TO BE KICKED.

Caller—I have a little bill here which I—"

Hardup (interrupting)—The cashier is out.

Caller—Very well; I'll call around some other day and pay it. Good day.

Hardup requested the office boy to kick him six times.—[Philadelphia Record.

TWENTY-ONE IN ALL.

"How many neighbors have you, all told?"

"Eighteen, and three my wife doesn't speak to."—[Detroit Tribune.

A SENSIBLE YOUTH.

"How do you begin to shave, Chappie?"

"Aw—I follow the good old wule, deah boy, youah know; first catch youah haish."—[Truth.

AN INAPPPOPRIATE SIMILE.

"Milton is a regular mouse in disposition, isn't he?"

"Great Jupiter! no; his wife hasn't an idea of being afraid of him."

ANOTHER KIND OF BIRD.

"Mrs. Jones, your husband is down town on a big bat."

"Is that so? He told me he was only going on a little lark."—[New York Press.

NO HELP FOR IT.

Dashaway—Old man, can't you dine with me to-morrow night?

Stuffer—Certainly, old fellow; but you will have to make it eight o'clock.

Dashaway—Why so late?

Stuffer—I have another at six—[Puck.

TO BE CONGRATULATED.

Willis—Borrowit has removed to Kansas. He says his nearest neighbor is thirty miles away.

Wallace—Lucky neighbor.—[Brooklyn Life.

EVERYTHING IN STOCK.

Customer—I'm looking for a tall man with one arm.

Floorwalker—Certainly. The remnant counter is just across the store.—[Puck.

NOT A RARE CASE.

"That woman doesn't know her own mind."

"What's the reason?"

"She changes it so often."

"'Gatored Mules."

The Washington News says that a "'gatored" mule is, according to Florida dialect, a mule that has been driven partially insane by an alligator. There are hundreds of such demented mules in Florida, and it is a fact that they are never the same after a genuine fright of this sort.

I helped to 'gator one myself, writes a traveller. I had been staying at Ocala, and finally agreed with several friends to go hunting in the south. Some distance from town we located upon a small stream abounding in game. After pitching camp I went for a walk, and before long I found a 'gator hole. From the strong, musty odor issuing from it I knew the owner must be at home. I decided to capture him, and called my companions. Several times we rammed a long pole into the burrow. Finally we heard a snap like the report of a gun, and the pole remained fast. The 'gator had seized it. We tried vainly to pull him out. Then some one suggested that we try our camp mule. The mule was led down to the hole, a chain fastened to him and the pole, and the frightened animal was started. There was a creaking of chains, a roar, and an alligator, fully seven feet in length, came out with a rush, as the mule started on a wild run for the road. The saurian's teeth were sunken so deeply in the pole that he could not release himself, and away went mule, pole and all. The alligator spun round, hissing like a steam-engine; but he held on, while the mule, thinking himself pursued, snorted and ran. We followed. Into the main street of Ocala flew the mule and his queer load. Completely exhausted, he was stopped by a party of men near the post-office. The 'gator was dead. We skinned and stuffed him. The mule recovered, but the sight of a swamp now throws him into a perfect frenzy of terror.

A Puzzle.

Among the puzzling questions sometimes put to young men and women in collegiate examinations is this: "What were the ten days in the world's history in which nothing was eaten, nothing drunk, and nothing spoken?" The answer is, of course, the period between October 5th and 15th in the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. sliced ten days off the calendar. That was the beginning of the Gregorian calendar. From 1582 to 1700 the difference between the old and new styles was ten days. In the eighteenth century it was eleven days. In the present century it is twelve days. From 1900 to 2100 it will be thirteen days.—[Worthington's Magazine.

In 1890 Pennsylvania had 5,250,000 inhabitants and produced 4,250,000 tons of pig iron.

A NEW ENGLAND MIRACLE.

A RAILROAD ENGINEER RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

THE WONDERFUL STORY TOLD BY FRED C. VOSE AND HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW TO A REPORTER OF THE BOSTON HERALD—BOTH ARE RESTORED AFTER YEARS OF AGONY.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The vast health-giving results already attributed by the newspapers throughout this country and Canada to Dr. Williams' "Pink Pills for Pale People" have been recently supplemented by the cases of two confirmed invalids in one household in a New England town. The names of these people are Fred C. Vose, his wife and his mother-in law, Mrs. Oliver C. Holt, of Peterboro, members of the same household.

To the Herald reporter who was sent to investigate his remarkable cure Mr. Vose said: "I am thirty-seven years old, and have been railroading for the Fitchburg for fifteen years. Since boyhood I have been troubled with a weak stomach. For the past seven years I have suffered terribly and constantly. My stomach would not retain food; my head ached constantly and was so dizzy I could scarcely stand; my eyes were blurred; I had a bad heartburn, and my breath was offensive. I had physicians, but they failed to help me. My appetite gave out, and four years ago I developed palpitation of the heart, which seriously affected my breathing. Had terrible pains in my back and had to make water many times a day. I finally developed rheumatic signs and couldn't sleep nights. If I lay down my heart would go pit-a-pat at a great rate, and many nights I did not close my eyes at all. I was broken down in body and discouraged in spirit when, some time in February last, I got a couple of boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I noticed that the palpitation of my heart, which had bothered me so that I couldn't breathe at times, began to improve. I saw that in going to my home on the hill from the depot, which was previously an awful task, my heart did not beat so violently and I had more breath when I reached the house. After the second and third boxes I grew better in every other respect. My stomach became stronger, the gas belching was not so bad, my appetite and digestion improved, and my sleep became nearly natural and undisturbed. I have continued taking the pills three times a day ever since last March, and to-day I am feeling better than at any time during the last eight years. I can confidently and conscientiously say that they have done me more good, and their good effects are more permanent, than any medicine I have ever taken. My rheumatic pains in legs and hands are all gone. The pains in the small of my back, which were so bad at times that I couldn't stand up straight, have nearly all vanished, and I find my kidneys are well regulated by them. This is an effect not claimed for the pills in the circular, but in my case they brought it about. I am feeling 100 per cent. better in every shape and manner."

The reporter next saw Mrs. Holt, who said: "I am 57 years old, and for 14 years past I have had an intermittent heart trouble. Three years ago I had nervous prostration, by which my heart trouble was increased so badly that I had to lie down most of the time. My stomach also gave out, and I had continual and intense pain from the back of my neck to the end of my backbone. In 14 weeks I spent $300 for doctor bills and medicines, but my health continued so miserable that I gave up doctoring in despair. I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last winter, and the first box made me feel ever so much better. I have taken the pills since February, with the result of stopping entirely the pain in the spine and in the region of the liver. My stomach is again normal, and the palpitation of the heart has troubled me but three times since I commenced the pills."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont.

Another Great Ship Canal.

The great canal between the North and Baltic seas is fast approaching completion, and the engineers say that it will be opened without fail next year. It has no locks or sluices along its course, but at each end there are gates regulating the water level in the canal. The average level will be the same as that in the Baltic. The bed of the canal is 27 feet below normal water level and it has a bottom width of 66 yards. The slope of the sides is either two to one or three to one, and the least depth of water is to be about 18 feet deep. The Baltic trading steamers generally draw less water than this minimum and are of such a beam that they can easily pass in the canal. The greatest amount of curvature is made with a radius of 3,000 feet, and 63 per cent. of the canal is straight. During the summer about 5,000 men have been at work on the great ditch, and up to the present time about 100,000,000 cubic yards of excavation have been completed at an expense of about $17,500,000. The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $39,000,000, of which sum Prussia contributes $12,500,000 and the German Empire the balance.

Mrs. Eliza Logree
Westerly, R. I.

SORE EYES

and headache made me blind. I tried everything I heard of, and went to the Rhode Island Hospital, but found no relief. A friend advised Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now become as well as ever. My eyes have perfectly healed and the headache is cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done it all." MRS. E. LOGREE.

HOOD'S CURES.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25 cents per box.

THE ENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 18

A RIP VAN WINKIE CASE.

The Republican state convention went down into the grave and brot up Galusha A. Grow, to be their nominee for congressman-at-large.

Over a generation ago Galusha disappeared from the political world, snowed under by the elder Cameron, who had no fondness for "Them d—n literary fellers." Since Simon has left this earth, Don and Quay have kept watch over the grave of Galusha, lest there be a resurrection of the free-soiler and a prophet greater than the two free-spoils bosses, appear and interfere with their ownership of the Republican machine in this state.

When Grow was yet in the political world, his cry was free-soil, anti-slavery, and for the negro—there is where he stopped and went to his political sleep.

The Republican cohorts being short in material of mental caliber, dug down into the grave, brot up Galusha, and nominated the spook for congressman-at-large two weeks ago.

When Galusha takes his seat in congress, he will be its Rip Van Winkle. He will rub his eyes, utter a yawn, and then make a motion to call up the Wilmot proviso for discussion. Silver, Wilson bill and Lil, and all that, will be new to Galusha.

The writer once, on a morning, sat with Galusha, solitary and alone, on the railing by the sea-shore, at Cape May, watching the waves rolling in and listening to the music of the breakers. The time was for the election of a U. S. Senator, and the people called for a man of ability to represent this great state in the senate. Galusha took it that the call meant him, and we told him it did. But when the big political wave came rolling in, Don, the son of Simon, was astride of it, and made a successful landing. Galusha referred to the optical illusion presented by the vast plane of sea, always showing a mountain, an up-hill, in the distance. The sea of politics had just such an illusion for Galusha.

GEN. BEAVER predicts good times are coming and that we have seen the lowest. Carnegie thinks so too, and the industries starting up all over the land is the beginning of it. And the Wilson tariff bill will pass soon and make the sunshine brighter still.

THE Atlanta Constitution recently printed some interesting statistics, taken from the official records. They show that during the year 1893 the American people paid over $1,600,000,000 for beer, whisky and tobacco. And the year was one of great financial distress, a year in which thousands of families were sorely pressed for means with which to procure the bare necessities of life. Well does the Atlanta paper exclaim that had this vast sum been used for something of value there would have been little suffering during the present winter.

SUNSHINE DISPELS THE CLOUD.

We need not predict that the sunshine of prosperity is ahead—for we already behold its rays penetrating and dispelling the cloud of depression. Every reader of the Reporter already sees and feels a livening up in business prospects. The calamity howler sees his occupation fading away under the starting up of industries recently shut down, and new life breathed into the vastly larger number of mills which became silent during the last eighteen months of Harrison's administration and a protective tariff.

The Wilson bill will pass within a few weeks, and this is what is restoring confidence, much to the chagrin of the calamity howler.

Every day brings news of a score of industries starting their fires and hundreds of men getting employ. Honest and patriotic citizens, Republicans and Democrats, alike will rejoice that this is so.

Explain to us, calamity howler, if a high tariff means prosperity for all, why, under the last thirty years of protection there was not even enough of "prosperity" heaped up to prevent one year of depression? Joseph, in Egypt, laid up enough of corn in seven years of plenty to supply all with food during seven years of famine.

Surely the workings of the high tariff in the past 30 years must have been a fraud else there could not have been the suffering and want experienced in the land in the past two years.

But, sunshine is dispelling the cloud upon the coming tariff reform.

QUAY'S VIEWS.

The Pittsburg *Post* says: "Senator Quay talks like a statesman in regard to the Wilson tariff bill, and we are glad to give him credit for his wise views and political foresight. He opposes filibustering of any kind to delay the passage of the bill. He says the Republicans of the senate will oppose the bill in its entirety and will offer amendments. That is their right and duty if they don't like the bill, but in present conditions opposing should end there. "It is my judgment," says Senator Quay, "if we are to have the Wilson bill the sooner it is settled the better. If it cannot be defeated or modified there is no use in delay." That is the general judgment of the country, irrespective of politics, and it rests on sound reasons. Uncertainty as to the tariff rates affects business men, but only because of the doubts as to what the basis of operations will be in the way of custom house taxes. There was the same uncertainty when the tariff law of 1893 and the McKinley law were pending. A proposition to either reduce or increase custom house taxes has the same effect in business. It makes merchants cautious in purchases and manufacturers cautious in production.

THE Democratic nominee for congressman-at-large, Mr. Hopkins, is a gentleman of ability and unsullied character.

CERTAIN members of the legislature were shocked on Tuesday by auditor general Gregg refusing to allow them compensation for serving on the commission to compute the vote for Auditor General; he allowed them mileage only as the law directs. Heretofore a steep bill was allowed. The treasury suckers made ugly faces over it, but the people will give Gen. Gregg a smile of approval—our state never had a better Auditor General.

IT looks certain that Gen. Hastings will be the next Republican nominee for governor, and there is not even a Stone in his way. We prefer Hastings above any other Republican, but above all we prefer a Democrat should be our next governor.

Treasurer Gramley goes out of his responsible office with clean hands and an honorable record. He attended to the duties of his position himself and none of his predecessors has been more capable and obliging. Treasurer Gramley has won the respect of the people in general as a good and faithful servant.

CAUCUS MEETING.

Potter township Democratic caucus meeting at Centre Hill, Saturdry, Jan. 27th, 1894, at 2 p. m., to nominate township offices. B. H. ARNEY.
Mem. Co. Com.

EX-SHERIFF Ishler goes out of office with great credit. He performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. There was no mistake in putting him upon the Democratic ticket; all who had business with him, during his term, found him a perfect gentleman, with a noble disposition to favor those in distress as far as his duty permitted.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA.

Mrs. Col. Andrew Gregg Succumbs Wednesday Evening.

The death of Mrs. Col. Andrew Gregg occurred last night, Wednesday, about ten o'clock, at the family residence, about two miles west of Centre Hall, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Mrs. Gregg was the victim of a cold about one week ago, which soon developed into other ailments, and finally settled upon her lungs, causing congestion of the lungs, and death occurred at the time stated. From the start Mrs. Gregg's condition assumed an alarming state, and she daily grew worse until about forty-eight hours previous it was seen she could not recover and that death might occur at any moment. She suffered no pain, and was conscious until the last moment conversing with her family and friends, and when the breath of life finally passed from the body it was calm and peaceful, no death struggle, all was still and her soul had gone thence where none returneth.

Mrs. Gregg was aged about fifty-six years, and was the only daughter of Col. William Smith, dec'd., of Clintondale, Pa. One brother only, James Smith, now living in New Mexico, survives her. She was a lady much devoted to her family ties, universally respected and appreciated. She was the mother of five children, three sons and two daughters. They are, James, teaching at Lemont; Andrew, John, Miss Annie and Miss Mame, who with their father survive the mother.

Mrs. Gregg has for many years been a devoted and most faithful member of the Methodist church. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

A Necessity to the District.

The Centre Hall REPORTER is 67 years old, which is a compliment to its usefulness. A paper that lives to that age is evidently a necessity to the people of its district. We offer Brother Kurtz our heartiest congratulations.—Philipsburg *Ledger*.

"I have been using Salvation Oil for a lame back and think it is the best remedy I have ever used. C. E. Durling, 15 Central ave., Lynn, Mass.

—Gum boots and rubber shoes in great variety, and at prices in accord with the times, at Mingles, Bellefonte.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail $2 a year.
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - - - $8 a year.
The Weekly, - - $1 a year.
Address THE SUN, New York.

A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEORGE W. CABLE will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: J. M. BARRIE, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. GEORGE MEREDITH, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. HOWELLS, MISS ELLIOT, W. H. BISHOP, LUDOVIC BOURGET, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and many new writers will contribute.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of frontis pieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

COMPLETE PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST.

Special Offer: The numbers for 1893 and a subscription for 1894, - - $ 4 50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - - - 6 00
Sample Copy, 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT constable's sale Jan. 15, 1894, the following personal property of Mrs. Agnes Shreffler, at Centre Hall, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same in any manner, as I will leave the same in her possession at my pleasure, viz: 2 stoves, 3 beds, lot of chairs, carpets, meat, kitchen utensils, horse, buggy, harness, hay, poultry and all the other personal property about the premises.
18jan-3t J. C. RUNKLE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Lydia Ann Meyers, dec'd, late of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims since March 30th, 1892, against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
C. H. MEYERS,
jan18-6t Executor.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre county, Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 8, 1894.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-sixth annual statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 33 737 07
Cash premiums		1 589 43
Cash in treasury		42 71
Borrowed money		340 00

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 132 06	
Salary of Secretary	125 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary	81 93	
Election board	3 09	
State Ins. report	5 00	
Samuel Gramley, borrowed money	450 00	
Interest on same	18 00	
W. F. Reynold's estate	113 13	
Trustees Pine Grove Presbyterian parsonage	58 43	
H. E. Duck, small loss	3 00	
Note paid Mrs. Odenkirk	340 00	
Interest on same	15 30	
John Moyer, partial loss	5 00	
Wm. Weaver, on house	100 00	
J. Y. Dale, small fire	5 00	
J. C. Boal, costs	2 64	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		34 201 95
To which add notes of '89, '90, '91, and '92		71 262 40
Leaving the available assets in force this day		105 464 32
Insurances taken the past year	324 665 76	
To which add insurances of '89, '90, '91, and '92	864 402 95	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 180 068 71
Less cancellations		31 174 67
		$ 1 157 894 04

LIABILITIES.

B. F. Frankenbarger	60 00	
J. C. Smull	59 00	
Interest same	3 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Interest same	5 12	
Borrowed moneys	100 00	
Interest same	16 00	
Musser estate	95 06	
Total am t of liabilities		414 57
Amount outstanding		1 096 71

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brungart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Frank McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, H. C. Campbell and W. Fred Reynolds. The Board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secy. President.

STUDY GERMAN WITH 'GERMANIA.'—A MAGAZINE FOR THE STUDY OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. Highly recommended by eminent professors of German and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist students of German and to interest them in their pursuit."
Subscription Price $2.00. Single Copies 20 Cts.
jan11-3m GERMANIA, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Harriet Condo, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. M. CONDO, Administrator.
dec14-6t Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Miess, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB SMITH, Administrator.
dec14-6t Tusseyville.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the second account of Samuel J. Hering Assignee of Daniel Bartges, of Gregg township, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and that unless exceptions thereto be filed, on or before January 22nd, 1894, will be confirmed. W. F. SMITH,
dec28-4t Prothonotary.

FOR SALE.—THE HOTEL PROPERTY, THE Logan House, near the Centre Hall railroad station, near Grange Park, will be offered at private sale at a bargain. The hotel contains 16 bed rooms, double parlor, double dining room, kitchen, office and store rooms.
ALSO 3½ lots near Grange Park in Centre Hall will be offered for sale. These lots are desirably located and in the building portion of the town. This property will be sold at private sale and will be sold separately or together. Apply to or address, J. O. DEININGER.
dec21-2m Centre Hall, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of January, 1894, to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 3rd Monday of January, the 15th day of January, 1894, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord, 1894, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.
JOHN P. CONDO,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be offered at public sale on the premises, in Potter township, about four miles south-west of Centre Hall, on

o—o SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1894. o—o

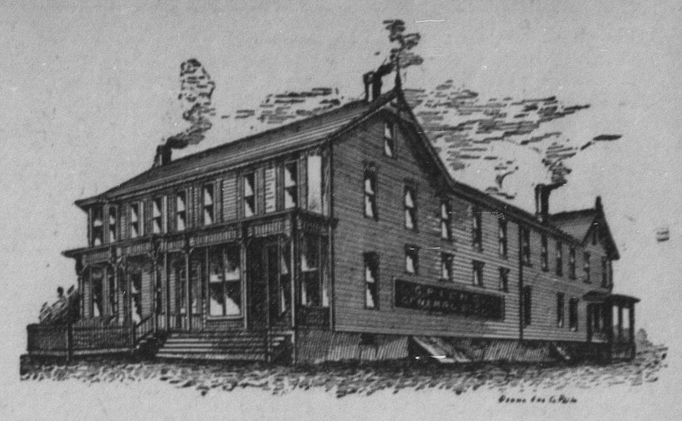
At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate of Daniel Horner, dec'd., late of said township, to wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the west by lands of Susan Allen, on the south by lands of Wm. H. Lee, on the east by lands of Wm. Colyer and others, and on the north by lands of O. K. Love, containing

)—(139 ACRES AND 105 PERCHES,)—(

neat measure. Having thereon erected a two and one-half story Frame House, good Barn and other outbuilding, with good orchard and excellent water on premises.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises or judgment notes.
J. S. HOUSEMAN,
Administrator of Daniel Horner, dec'd.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE JOINT PARtnership heretofore existing between C. A. Krape and J. W. Shook, doing business as the Spring Mills Creamery Company, Limited, at Spring Mills, Pa., was dissolved on January 1st, 1894, by mutual consent. All accounts of the firm are in the hands of J. W. Shook for settlement.
Charles A. Krape will continue in business at the Creamery under the firm name of the Spring Mills Creamery Company.
J. W. SHOOK,
C. A. KRAPE.
jan8-3t Spring Mills, Pa.



The origination of low prices, which was introduced a few weeks ago, and the continued reductions which we have made in the prices of goods, has caused quite a sensation, and induced people to look for the

"NEW STORE ON THE HILL,"

the place where they can get the most for their money.

30 per cent. Saved

The person with a small pocketbook, will have their harvest, at C. P. Long & Co's. You will find placed before you direct from the manufacturers a

NEW LOT MEN'S AND BOYS OVERCOATS, AND LADIES' COATS.

These goods were sent to us by a manufacturer to be closed out in 15 days at manufacturers' prices.

First come best selection.

Never were shoes so low in prices as today.

This space will not allow us to name prices on groceries, dry goods, etc., etc., this week, but you all know what we have done.

C. P. LONG & CO.,

SPRING MILLS, : : PENNA.

BRICK STORE ABANDONED.

WE MEAN EVERY..... .....WORD OF THIS!

We have got the largest stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre County. We must turn it into money at once. Not after the Holidays, but now, right away. Sooner, if possible. We mean business. They have got to go.

PRICE =:= NO =:= OBJECT

We will sell you a suit or an overcoat for less money today than you ever saw them sold for after the Holidays.

SEE OUR PRICES!

We will make it worth dollars to you and it won't cost you a cent if you don't buy.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. BELLEFONTE, PA

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

First Week of Special Term.—Cases Disposed of.

Court called on Monday for the special week of court, with Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge and Associates Thomas F. Riley and C. A. Faulkner on the bench.

Charles T. Lemon, of Ebensburg, was sworn in as court reporter for the special court. After hearing several motions court adjourned till 1.30 p. m.

Monday afternoon court called and John S. Gearhart, of Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted to the Centre county bar. The first case called was Mary Fravel vs. Sarah Crissman executrix of Adam Crissman deceased. Plea assumpsit, Clement Dale for plaintiff, and John G. Love for defendant. This action was brought to recover the legacy with interest left to the plaintiff by the will of Adam Crissman. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $658.81.

Philip Collins vs. Bellefonte Central R. R. Co. Plea Replevin, John G. Love, James A. Beavea, and John M. Dale for plaintiff, and John Blanchard, C. M. Bower, Ellis L. Orvis and John S. Geardart for defendant Co. This action is brought to recover damages for rolling stock on said railroad, valued at twelve thousand dollars. The jury retired at 10 a. m. on Wednesday for deliberation. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $11987. from date of mortgage.

Alfred Jones and William E. Landon, trading and doing business as Jones and Landon now for use of Alfred Jones vs. Pennsylvania State College. Plea assumpsit. John G. Love and C. P. Hewes for plaintiff and Jas. A. Beaver, John M. Dale, C. M. Bower and Ellis L. Orvis for defendant. This action was brought to recover $700 on contract.

Court adjourned at 11.50 till Wednesday afternoon.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

W. H. Rogers, of Pittsburg, and Elizabeth L. Albright, of Lemont.

J. C. Bartley and Clara Snavely, of Walker twp.

William L. Crain and Cora L. Fulton, of Milesburg.

A. F. Johnson, of Carlisle, and Sarah E. Barnhart, of Spring twp.

Wm. H. Cox and Jennie Noll, of Philipsburg.

Wm. H. Galway, of Radford, Va., and Lydia T. Harris, of Bellefonte.

Franklin Toner, of Clinton county, and Mary Fisher, of Walker township.

Geo. H. Keatley and Celesta A. Hall, of Union township.

Malicious Mischief.

Some evenings ago a number of town boys congregated in front of the residence of Mrs. Martha Odenkirk, and indulged in pranks which for pure devlishness takes the persimmon. The street fronting is filled with broken stone and the youngsters found delight in flipping about a bushel of them over the fence into Mrs. Odenkirk's yard and against the house, with the result that three or four window panes were broken. Had Mrs. Odenkirk had the mischievous whelps arrested and a nice little fine placed to their credit they would have got only what they deserved.

Died on Friday.

Last Friday morning Mrs. Mary Wolf, wife of Augustus Wolf, died at the home of her father a short distance above town, from the effects of la-grippe. She was taken ill only about one week previous and the disease made rapid ravages upon her system. Mrs. Wolf was aged thirty-eight years and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Nearhood, with whom she and her husband resided, taking care of her aged and invalid mother. The funeral took place Monday morning at ten o'clock interment being made in the cemetery at this place, Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church officiating.

Two Important Decisions.

Judge Furst on Tuesday handed two important decisions. One was in the equity case of the Pennsylvania railroad against the Valentine Iron company, a bill of injunction to restrain them from shipping freight over the new Central railroad, in which the bill was dismissed at the cost of the plaintiffs. The other was a decision on a recent verdict of $1,800 given Mrs. David Lohr against Philipsburg borough for injuries sustained on a defective boardwalk, in which the verdict was sustained.

"During the epidemic of la grippe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy took the lead here and was much better liked than other cough medicines." H. M. Bangs, druggist. Chatsworth, Ill. The grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. This Remedy is prompt and effectual and will prevent any tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. For sale at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, Centre Hall and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

—Do you need a pair of heavy rubber boots or shoes, or anything else in that line? Go to Mingle's, Bellefonte. No better assortment.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, is making a big reduction in price on all lines of Goods. A big chance for purchases.

A BREAKFAST APPETITE

CAN BEST BE AIDED BY

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

CONCISELY TOLD AND BRIGHTLY COMMENTED UPON.

THE PATRIOT is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day.

It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the State and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

It prints the news, receiving it over its own wires through the extraordinary facilities of the great Press Associations, aided by its own correspondents.

THE PATRIOT is Democratic to the core. It is opposed to bosses and an enemy of corrupt monopolies. It isn't afraid to fight the wrong; it never hesitates to speak for the right.

It makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other State papers combined.

The leading question during the winter will be Tariff Reform. In November next Pennsylvania will elect a Governor, members of Congress, and a State Legislature. The man who desires to keep informed must read, and the man who reads should get THE PATRIOT, daily or weekly.

To place THE PATRIOT in the hands of a yet larger constituency we will send the DAILY from now until March 1, 1895, by mail to any new subscriber on receipt of FIVE DOLLARS. The WEEKLY will be sent to any new subscriber from now until March 1, 1895, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

THE PATRIOT is the best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

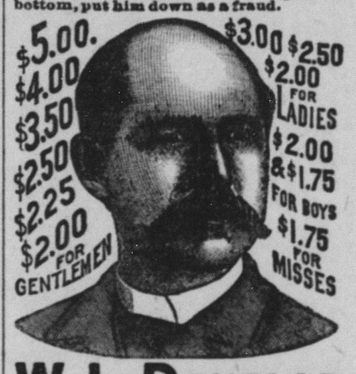
FREE TO THE UNEMPLOYED: It inserts without charge advertisements of those wanting employment. Its Help Order has brought assistance to hundreds. It has a Cent a Word Want Column for other wants.

DAILY, every week-day morning in the year, $5 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
HARRISBURG, PENN'A.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

About a year ago I took a violent attack of la grippe. I coughed day and night for about six weeks; my wife then suggested that I try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. At first I could see no difference, but still kept taking it, and soon found that it was what I needed. If I got no relief from one dose I took another, and it was only a few days until I was free from the cough. I think people in general ought to know the value of this remedy, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have received from it. Madison Mustard, Otway, Ohio. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at J. D. Murray's Drugstore, and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

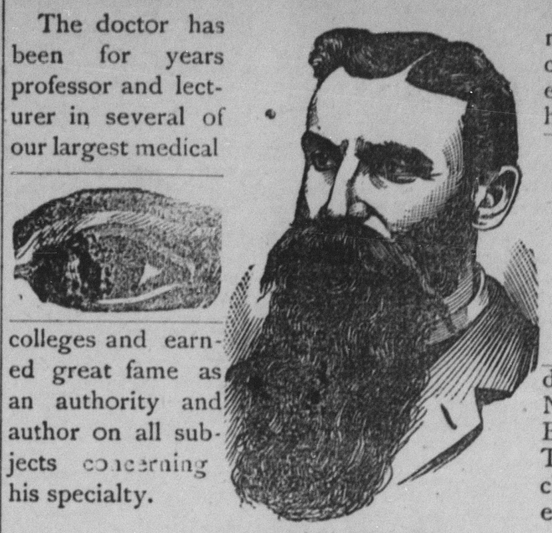
The persistent cough which usually follows an attack of the grip can be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. W. A. McGuire, of Mc Kay, Ohio, says: "La Grippe left me with a severe cough. After using several different medicines without relief, I tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which effected a permanent cure. I have also found it to be without an equal for children, when troubled with colds or croup. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist, Centre Hall and Wm. Pealer, Druggist, Spring Mills.

AGENTS WANTED To sell 72 World's Fair Photographs in book form can make good wages —Outfit 40 cents.

GLOBE LITHOGRAPHING & PBINTING CO. 610 ASHLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

DR. MORITZ SALM.

The doctor has been for years professor and lecturer in several of our largest medical colleges and earned great fame as an authority and author on all subjects concerning his specialty.



This eminent Physician has devoted lifetime to his specialty—diseases of the Nose, Eye, Ear, Lung, Throat, and chroni Diseases.

Will Be At

CENTRE HALL, Pa., at BARTGES' HOTEL—Fridays, Sept. 8; Oct. 6; Nov. 3; Dec. 1; Dec. 29; Jan. 26; Feb. 23; March 23; April 20; May 18; June 15; July 13; Aug. 10.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., at BUSH HOUSE—Saturdays, Aug. 12; Sept. 9; Oct. 7; Nov. 4; Dec. 2; Dec. 30; Jan. 27; Feb. 24; March 24; April 21; May 19; June 16; July 14; Aug 11.

He will visit this county EVERY FOUR WEEKS, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city, as he is the only physician and surgeon in the country who carries his own manikins, models, diagrams, etc., to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their disease. This will give his numerous patients and others who are in need of medical treatment an opportunity to consult this distinguished physician, whose duties at the institute will permit only of monthly visits to your community.

All Eye Operations Successfully Performed.

URED OF DEAFNESS AND CATARRH BY DR. SALM.

Our son Stanly has been very hard of hearing for some years, all on account of a bad case of catarrh; we brought him to Dr. Salm for treatment, and now after only four months he is almost entirely well and I am certain that the Dr. will finish a cure within the set time.

BENJAMIN LIMBERT,
Madisonburg, Pa., his father
Centre Co.

CAN LIVE ONCE MORE IN COMFORT AND EASE,—CURED OF PRURITUS ANUS BY DR. SALM.

For more than twelve years I have had a most severe itching called (Pruritus Anus) the same troubled me continually no matter what position my body was in only worse in summer the sensation was almost intolerable. But now after a course of treatment with Dr. Salm I can live once more with comfort and ease.

JOHN D. MILLER,
Kent, Ind. Co., Pa.

SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED AFTER 16 YEARS.

For more than sixteen years I have been cross-eyed very much so in both eyes. Dr. Salm operated on both of them at the same time. I was not confined to my room nor had my eyes bandaged and today my eyes are as straight as any ones, as you will see by above pictures.

LYDA G. GILLAM,
North Buffalo, Pa.
Armstrong Co.

SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONIES FOR 15 YEARS. TRIED 7 DRS. BUT GREW WORSE UNTIL TREATED BY DR. SALM.

For the last fifteen years I have been suffering very much; have been treated by seven different Drs.; nearly all of them gave my ailment a different name and gave me medicine accordingly. The result was that I became worse and worse until at last I went to Dr. Salm, who pronounced my disease to be of the bladder, Kidneys and Stomoch and treated me accordingly, with the most splendid result; he has done me more good in one month than all others in fifteen years and I feel once more like I did sixteen years ago; no feeling of tiredness and fatigue as heretofore; I can do my work and enjoy it; that was an impossibility heretofore.

MRS. NETTIE POORMAN,
Milesburg, Pa.
Centre Co.

82 YEARS OLD AND MADE TO SEE AFTER TOTAL BLINDNESS BY DR. SALM.

I have been blind in my right eye for some years with Ecuile Cataract. I had heard a good deal of Dr. Salm, so I went to him three years ago last June and he operated on me without pain and the cataract was removed with fine success and today I can see just as well as four weeks after the operation. I can safely recommend the Dr. to suffering humanity; I am now eighty-two years old.

DANIEL COGLY,
Roaring Village, Pa.
Armstrong Co.

WAS REDUCED TO A WRECK AFTER TEN YEARS FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CATARRH AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.—DR. SALM CURED ME.

For ten years I have suffered terribly with catarrh and bronchitis. The disease gradually extended to almost every other organ in my body; I became a physical and mental wreck; have tried our best Drs. in the county, but I grew worse and worse until as a last resort I gave my case to Dr. Salm and I am glad to say that under his treatment I begun to improve from the very first month. That distressing cough and fearful pain in my chest has left me; I need not snap for breath any more and feel as strong as ever. The most wonderful of all is that I have not taken a single cold since the first month.

JACOB VOGEL,
Galitzin, Pa. 54 years old
Cambria Co.

A VERY SORE EYE CURED BY DR. SALM AFTER OTHER DRS. HAD ADVISED REMOVAL OF SAME.

My son Clement now nine years old has had very sore eyes for four years; so much so that the Drs. advised the removal of one of them. We could not decide to have the eye taken out so we brought him to Dr. Salm and today there is not the least sign of an inflammation and he can see as well as ever. Just think of it, after only two months treatment and without any operation.

MRS MAGGIE LOVE,
Centre Hall, Pa.
Centre Co.

CATARRH AND EARTROUBLE CURED AFTER 7 YEARS STANDING, BY DR. SALM.

For six or seven years I have been suffering with a bad case of catarrh; gradually became worse and worse. The last two years my ears begun to trouble me a good deal and I became rather hard of hearing; they ached a good deal and begun to discharge a lot of very offensive matter. Now after a course of treatment I must confess that I am highly pleased; for I can hear as well as ever and have no more aches nor pains nor running of the ears.

L. A. REESE,
Pindleton, Pa.
Cambria Co.

Diseases of women, such as have baffled the skill of all other physicians and remedies, quickly cured. Cancers, tumors, fibroid and polypoid growth cured without the use of knife or caustics, No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Manhood perfectly restored. Quick, painless and certain cure for impotence, lost manhood, spermatorrhea losses, weak and nervous debility; also for prostrations, varicocele and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Free examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 or 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Small tumors, cancers, warts, moles, etc., removed without acids, knife, pain or scar. New Method. Pleotroysis, epilepo, or fits scientifically treated and positively cured by a never-failing me thod. Address all communications to Box 760, Columbus, Ohio.

CONSULTATION FREE. This advertisement appears twice before each visit.

A Great Opportunity!

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and everything of this seasons production. We are of fering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.

Have You Read

THE TIMES

THIS MORNING

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prospercus industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3.00 per annum; $1 00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages—168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum; 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5.00 per annum; 50 cents per month. WEEKLY EDITION, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letteers to

THE TIMES,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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Is still at the front! You can rely on it! It never fails to perform a cure!

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

is sold by all dealers for 25c

Don't be misled. If a dealer offers you some other "just as good," insist on getting the old reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. No imitations are as good.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all dealers.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits, Discount notes.
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IRVIN HOUSE,
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LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest,
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What Can't Pull Out?

Why the

Non-pull-out

Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pickpocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Lots of watch cases are spoiled in the opening. An opener to obviate this sent free.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 19, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7 20 p. m., Washington at 8 37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.38 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9 23 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 a m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10 20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

For rates; maps, etc., call on agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth ave., Pittsburg.

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538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and home-cure swindle. Truth is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

$120 DOLLARS PER MONTH

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made easily and honorably, without capital, during your spare hours. Any man, woman, boy, or girl can do the work handily, without experience. Talking unnecessary. Nothing like it for money-making ever offered before. Our workers always prosper. No time wasted in learning the business. We teach you in a night how to succeed from the first hour. You can make a trial without expense to yourself. We start you, furnish everything needed to carry on the business successfully, and guarantee you against failure if you but follow our simple, plain instructions. Reader, if you are in need of ready money, and want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address, and we will mail you a document giving you all the particulars.

TRUE & CO., Box 400, Augusta, Maine.

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ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

"Rome was saved by a goose, and I was wrecked by one," said a lady the other day, as she hobbled around on her crutch. We naturally inquired how this occurred, and she continued: "I might go further with the comparison. Rome had a sleeping sentinel and I had a drunken, frolicsome driver. It was more than twenty years ago when I took a seat in a stage coach one morning in Central Maine for a twenty-mile ride to the cars of the Maine Central Railroad. The driver was a great, lusty, jolly fellow, who had a too intimate acquaintance with the bottle fiend. He was feeling pretty frisky that morning, and when the sun was well risen and the earth began to warm up he became positively gay. We passed a farmhouse where there were all sorts of animals and creatures hovering round, waiting for breakfast. They were so numerous they crowded out into the road, and as we drove into them with our spanking four-horse team there was a scurrying among them in all directions to get out of the way. One goose, instead of getti g to one side as the others had done, scud hissing along the road ahead of the horses, dodging this way and that, but never getting quite out of the way. The driver braced himself and began to handle his lines like an expert, and to swing from one side of the road to the other in pursuit of the goose. The stage rocked back and forth like a ship at sea. This continued for some distance. He was trying to run over the goose. At last the bird veered out of the road up over the bank, and out went the horses and coach over the bank, too. It was too much for the coach and it tipped over. It killed the goose and broke my hip, besides injuring other passengers." "They had to pay for that folly, didn't they?" we inquired. "Well, the owners of the line paid me $1,200, and got off cheap at that, for I am crippled for life. They had to pay the others, too, including the owner of the goose."

A curious circumstance that may be looked upon as a confirmation of the doctrine of mental telepathy took place in New Orleans recently, in a family of importance in the history of the State. This family numbers among its members a lady and her twin brother, a young man who for the past few years has been in business in New Zealand, but who has been expected home on a visit to his sister. One evening lately the lady was sitting surrounded by friends, when all at once she gave a piercing cry, and placing her hand to her side fell fainting to the floor. On reviving, she delared that she had been suddenly stabbed just above the heart and under the left arm, indicating the spot. She was assured that she was laboring under the purest imagination, but was hard to convince that this was the case, so plainly had she felt the knife enter her body. That night a little daughter was born to her, and the child was found to be marked on the places indicated by the mother as the wounds she had imagined. The marks on the child looked as if they might be the cicatrix of old knife wounds. The next day a cablegram was received from friends of the twin brother in New Zealand, informing his sister that he had been stabbed to death by a native in a quarrel, and the date given of the young man's death was that of the night when his sister had felt the pang of a knife entering her own body. She prevailed on her husband to inquire by cable where her brother's murderer had struck him, and to complete the coincidence learned that he had been stabbed twice, once above the heart and again under the left arm. She is convinced that through her affinity with her brother she felt his death even as he received it.

The Bucksport correspondent of the Bangor News tells of a sailor hailing from that town whose thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes would fill a volume. He is known to fame as Geo. A. Jordan. He has fallen overboard, been thrown overboard and jumped overboard. He has fallen from the mainmast head, foremast head, mizzenmast head, and down the hatch times innumerable. He has been caught in the main sheet, knocked senseless by thrashing blocks and first mates and picked up for dead on twenty-seven different occasions. He has been slashed up in fights ashore and jammed up in the dock. Has been wrecked a dozen times, and has floated without food or water for a week or more on several occasions. When skipper of the banker J. J. Cowell, on the Grand Banks, his cable was caught by a whale and the vessel was towed for several hours at lightning speed, with the bow almost under water. In spite of all these little incidents Jordan is still tough and hearty, and furnishes interesting newspaper items occasionally. Last fall he was mate of the schooner Waterloo, was knocked overboard by the boom and was in the water some time without any support till the vessel could come about and pick him up. His last escapade occurred at Rockland. The crew of the schooner Pearl had a drunken carousal during the absence of the captain, and in some way set the vessel on fire. Jordan was one of the crew, and with his clothes on fire was on the point of jumping overboard when he was captured and the fire extinguished. He will be on deck again soon, ready for more adventures.

If Cleopatra were alive to-day (says the New York Evening Sun), the length of her nose would have little to do in determining her career. Noses, as other traits in the present advanced state of surgery, are merely determinate features. If a pug nose does not harmonize with the other features or a pensive disposition, it is easily changed by removing a wedge-shaped piece between the nostrils. This is done without pain by spraying the nose with cocaine. If a roman nose gives one the air of being too dominant, the hump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the hump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewed, and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered, like a new bonnet.

Policeman Gilmartin received the sobriquet of "dancing master" in Jefferson Market Court, New York, after explaining to Justice Hogan how he caught William Johnson, a colored burglar. Early in the morning he had seen Johnson gliding down Sixth avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. He had a bundle under his arm and kept in the shadow, and Gilmartin stopped him. The bundle contained a fine brand of cigars, and Johnson explained he had got them as a prize for dancing. Gilmartin used to be a drum-major, so he pulled out his night stick and began rapping out a jig on the pavement. "Dance to that music, then," he said. The colored man did not move, even though jig, clog, patter and sand dances were pounded out. Gilmartin concluded the cigars were not won for dancing, and took Johnson along. At the stationhouse a "jimmy" was found in his bootleg. He said he couldn't dance because he had an iron foundry in his shoe. The cigars had been stolen from a saloon.

A curious old custom, dating from ancient Saxon times, is the payment of what is known as the "wroth silver," or "wroth penny," on the last Saturday of November of each year at Knightlow Cross in Warwickshire, England. The money is paid to the Duke of Buccleugh, as lord of the manor of the Hundred of Knightlow. It is practically a curious method of collecting tithes due to him by immemorial custom. The amounts due vary from a penny to two shillings, and are dropped into a hole in the stone of the cross. A non-payment of the fee may subject the delinquent to a fine of twenty shillings for every penny not forthcoming, or else the forfeiture of a white bull with a red nose and red ears. This penalty was enforced not many years ago. After the ceremony the Duke provides substantial breakfast to his tenants.

E. Tiltensor, a veteran moldmaker in one of the Trenton (N. J.) potteries, is the possessor of a new nose, made to order and made out of flesh. For the past twenty-five years he has been carrying a large and ugly nose that was the source of much annoyance. There were a number of unhealthy formations on it that made it unsightly. He applied to a physician at the head of one of the city hopitals, and on his advice he had all the flesh cut off and the bone cleaned. A new nose was then built of flesh taken from his forehead and his neck. The patient suffered little from the operation, although he is over sixty years of age. The new nose is not quite as well rounded as was his original nose in his early days, but it is a marked improvement on what it was recently.

Pablo Ortega, Thomas Lewelling and Teedulo Martinez were out hunting quail, near Los Angeles, California, and had with them a small dog. The canine was in the lead some distance up a canyon. They heard him barking and fighting, and thinking he had encountered a coyote or a wildcat, they hastened on to assist him, and when they arrived at the scene of battle they found Keno, the "purp," in a sanguinary struggle with a monster gray eagle. One of the young men shot and killed the bird, and ended the fight and doubtless saved the dog's life. The eagle measured eight feet from tip to tip.

A twenty-two-year-old man of Bangor, Maine, learned for the first time, a few days ago, that he has a twin sister, alive and well, in Providence, R. I., where she is married and has a family. Their mother died when the twins were five months old. Two Bangor families adopted them, and the one taking the girl moved out of the State shortly thereafter. The boy's father and five brothers and sisters kept track of the boy, but never told him of his twin sister, and it was only by accident he learned of her existence.

Captain Gerry Bassett, of Hyannis, Mass., can remember an exciting incident of the War of 1812, when an English privateer chased a cotton-loaded schooner into Hyannis harbor, where the captain ran his vessel ashore. Some of the towns-people secured a cannon, and fired several shots from the shore, which frightened the invaders away without the coveted prize. Captain Bassett is eighty-four years old and the son of a Revolutionary pensioner.

A quaint old watch with an even more quaint fob chain lies in the display window of James T. Edwards' diamond room, Chicago. The watch is of gold, very thin, open faced, and of French make, with engraved silver dial and gold hands. It strikes the hours and quarters on single and double gongs. A double strand fob chain has antique sides and seals deeply engraved.

A case of petechial hemorrhage, or the exudation of blood through the pores of the skin, came before the Chambers Street Hospital (New York) surgeons recently. The case is one of the rarest in the annals of surgery, and medical opinion is divided as to its cause. The "bloody sweat" of the Saviour is generally believed to revive explanation in this phenomenon.

Colonel Alton R. Easton, who died in St. Louis recently at the age of 87, had two towns named after him—Easton, Me., and Alton, Ill. He won a national reputation through his bravery in the Mexican and Black Hawk wars. Colonel Easton is said to have been the first white child born in the Louisiana territory after its annexation to the United States.

An English sparrow met a curious and untimely death in London recently in trying to take a drink of water from the famous Temple fountain. A gold fish, it is declared by witnesses, jumped up and seized the bird by the leg. A second fish did likewise by the bird's other leg, and between them the sparrow found a watery grave.

A curious fact, demonstrating the extent of intermarriage between members of European royal families, is that every crowned head in Europe, with the exception, of course, of that of Turkey, is descended from the two daughters of Duke Ludwig Rudolf, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, who died about 150 years ago.

The Fireplace.

The fireplace is the warmest place in the house in two senses. It is so bright and cheerful with a good fire crackling in it and lighting up the whole room with its rosy glow. It warms the hands that are outspread to it. It warms the hearts of those who sit beside it and contemplate its beauties, for there is an ever changing panorama of them—castles reddened as with setting suns and deep, glowing caves and queer fantastic figures. There is no spot quite so much of an "ingle nook" as a picturesque hall fireplace, and one which is quotable is of red brick, with a projecting hood shingled with silver-gray shingles.

This hood is held by two heavy wooden brackets on either side, while a recess below in the red brick makes a pretty and convenient shelf for china or bric-a-brac. Around the fireplace itself, which is low and broad, there are two rows of blue and white tiles. The very ample hearth, which is slightly raised from the floor, is of red brick and is enclosed by two oaken settees, broad and ample enough to seat half a dozen people. What songs could be here sung, what stories told during long winter evenings, what confidences exchanged, what vows registered, it needs but small imagination to conjecture.

An open fire is one of Cupid's most seductive aids; it is friendship's joy, and it is even a boon to the bored, since its fantasies give something to talk about.

In a country house, not a thousand miles from Chicago, an architect has carried out the novel idea of introducing an outdoor fireplace on the veranda. It is wonderfully suggestive of comfort on a cool autumnal afternoon to see the red shine of the firelight, and it has become, naturally enough, the rallying place of the family.

The invalid in her wraps comfortably toasts her feet on the hearth. The children roast apples and chestnuts and are supremely happy in the inside out-of-door-ness. And the elders—well, the elders sip their tea and remark on how much more salubrious the fall of the year is than it used to be before they got this thrice blessed fireplace.—[Chicago Post.

Author of "America."

The author of "America," Rev. Dr. Smith, is rounding out a hale and hearty old age at Newton Centre, a station on the Boston and Albany Railroad, eight miles from Boston. The writer of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" lives in a wide, brown frame dwelling of two stories, whose low, pillared porch is shaded by small pines and other trees that grow in a terraced yard unfenced from the street.

Dr. Smith is very short and compactly, though not stoutly, built, and walks erect, except for somewhat rounded shoulders, which suggest the scholar rather than age in one whose movements are so quick and certain and whose voice is yet round and full.

The composition of the national hymn happened thus: One day when Dr. Smith was a student of theology at Andover he was asked by Dr. Lowell Mason to look through a book of German hymns and tunes, and translate for Dr. Mason's use in collections for American schools and churches such hymns as he might choose; or, when he fancied, write new words to fit the German music. As the young man sat in his room on a gloomy February afternoon, turning over the leaves of this foreign volume, he came upon a tune which some people say belongs to the Queen of England, but which others claim was only imported, just as her family was, from Germany. He had never seen nor heard of it before, but its movement inspired him, and within half an hour he had written lines to fit it, which, because of their simplicity and vigor and the need they filled, grew famous.

Bristles.

Bristles are only obtained from hogs, and, strange as it may seem, the United States, which is the largest hog-producing country, is a very small bristle producer. The statement is made in the Pharmaceutical Era that for all bristles used by practical workmen in painting, decorating, whitewashing, varnishing, where satisfactory results are required, we are obliged to go to other countries for our supply. American bristles are short, crooked, and only used for the cheapest kinds of brushes, very largely in household brushes of low price, and small brushes where finished, attractive results are not required. They are short because the hogs are killed young, before the bristles have time to grow longer, pork being the article sought by the growers, and bristles only an insignificant by-product. They are gathered in this country at the various large packing establishments by contractors who buy the privilege of having men grab what bristles they can as the hogs pass along in being cleaned after killing. A stated amount is paid per hog. The hair from the ridge of the animal's back, being the best, is secured first, and saved for brush-maker's use. The side hair is kept separate and used to mix in cheap grades of curled hair for upholsterers. Nearly all American bristles are gray, which makes them sell for less than they would if white.

Vaccination Parties.

Vaccination matinees have become the fashion in Paris. Persons belonging to fashionable society co-operate in arranging to have a doctor and a cow at an afternoon tea. The company are all vaccinated from the cow. In some of the large houses on the Champs Elysees the cow is taken up in the elevator and is temporarily installed in the dining-room. The cards issued bear the words: "On vaccinera."—[New York Times.

African ostriches are the ones from which most of the ostrich feathers in use in this country are derived.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

ROBBIE'S COMPLAINT.

I'd like to know a pile of things,
Like "What's a Bogglewump,
And why don't little boys have wings,
And how far frogs can jump.

"And what makes fishes snap at flies,
And what keeps logs afloat,
And how to make good pumpkin pies,
And how long-lived's a goat.

"That's why I hate the way they do
In all these stupid schools.
They skip the things I want to know,
And only teach me rules."

BURNING FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.

In Johnson County, Wyoming, there is what is called the burning mountain. It is an immense coal bank that has been on fire ever since the first white man visited that country. There are many traditions among the Indians as to the origin of the fire, but all point to its great antiquity, and it is possible that this bank has been burning for 200 or 300 years. The country around presents a singularly barren appearance, which is not in the least improved by the looks of the mountain itself. In places here and there reefs of coal crop out and a high wind fans the fire to a furious blaze. Everywhere the fire is mainly underground and indicated only by the heat of the surface and innumerable jets of smoke and tongues of flame that appear through the cracks in the baked earth. It is dangerous to go about the place, for not only are there frequent cavings of the surface but the gases which arise from the burning coal are overpowering.—[Omaha Bee.

RIDING A CAMEL.

Perhaps you "rode a camel" at the World's Fair; if so, you will appreciate what Mrs. Amelia B. Edwards says about it:

The camel has its virtues, so much at least must be admitted, but they do not lie on the surface. My Buffon tells me, for instance, that he carries a water cistern in his stomach, which is meritorious. But the cistern ameliorates neither his gait nor his temper, which are abominable. Irreproachable as a beast of burden, he is open to many objections as a steed. It is not pleasant to ride a steed that not only objects to being ridden, but that cherishes a strong personal antipathy to the rider.

You know he hates you from the moment you walk around him, hesitating where and how to begin the ascent of his hump. He does not hesitate to tell you so in the roundest terms. He snarls if you move in the saddle, and stares around angrily at you if you attempt to move him in any direction save that in which he himself intended to go. If you persist he tries to bite your feet. If biting you doesn't answer he lies down.

Now, the lying down and getting up of a camel are performances designed expressly to inflict grievous bodily harm upon the rider. Thrown twice forward and twice backward, punched in his "wind" and damaged in his spine, the luckless novice receives four distinct shocks, each more sudden and unexpected than the last. For this execrable hunchback is fearfully and wonderfully made. He has a superfluous joint somewhere in his legs, and uses it to revenge himself upon mankind.

His paces, however, are more complicated than his joints and more trying than his temper. He has four—a short walk, like the rolling of a small boat in a chopping sea; a long walk, which dislocates every bone in your body; a trot that reduces you to imbecility, and a gallop that threatens sudden death to the daring experimenter.

THE LITTLES.

"Pile them straight and evenly, my boy."

Will's father came and stood near him as he was piling up some wood.

"But then I shall have to lay every one separately," said Will, in a complaining voice.

"That is a good way. One by one."

"One by one! O dear—it takes so long. I like to take a half-dozen at a time. Just think of going all through this great pile laying the sticks one by one."

"But one by one, little by little, is the way most of the great things are done in this world," said his father.

"It's the way I'm laying this walk, one brick at a time," said Robert, Will's older brother, who was working near by. "One brick and then another."

"It's the way I'm doing this knitting," said grandmother, with a smile, from her seat on the bench in the shade. "One stitch and then another."

"If I had my way about things I'd have it different," said Will. "I'd have things done in one big lump."

"I don't think I'd like that," said Robert. "I like to see things grow under my hand."

"When we think how many things are made up of one small thing added to another," said father, "it gives a great deal of dignity to little things. Look at the leaves on the trees—how they wave in the soft wind, every new movement giving them a new gleam in the sunshine."

"I don't think I'd fancy a tree with just one big leaf to it," said Robert. "Or a lawn with one big blade of grass to it."

"Water is made up of drops, land of grains of sand or earth, and the sunshine of separate bright rays," said father.

"Sure enough, there are plenty of littles," said Will, who was becoming interested in the discussion. "But," the whine coming back to his voice, "there's so much tug, tug to it. At school it's day after day, and day after day. And it's one figure after another on your slate, one line after another in your lesson."

"Well," said Robert, "what would there be for us to do if it wasn't one thing and then another? Would you like to get through and then have nothing more to do?"

"Ho!" said Will, "I really didn't think of that. No, I don't think it would suit me to be all through with everything."

"I think," said father, "it is well for us sometimes to remember how the Lord honors His people in permitting them to be sharers in His great things simply by this doing of the small things. Very few of the great things in the world are done by just one person, or through a single great effort. They come of the united force of a dozen, or a hundred, or thousands of men; and from all these through the adding of one day's effort to another. Boy or man, all we have to do is to add up our small things so that they may one day make the sum of a life pleasing in his sight.

"So now, having preached my little sermon, we will go to dinner."

"And after I've finished this wood pile we'll have our game of ball," said Will.

"That will be one pitch after another," said his father.

"One bite and then another," said Robert, with a smile at his brother as they were at the table.

"Yes," said Will, laughing. "I shouldn't like to take it all in a lump."—[New York Observer.

VARIETIES OF DEATH PENALTY.

The Guillotine, Garroting, Hanging and Electrocution.

The most recent statistics on the subject of capital punishment relate to its efficacy as a preventive of murder, and also cast light on the practice of the various countries of the world, says the Boston Herald. It appears that in Holland there have been no executions since 1860, and the extreme penalty was abolished in that country in 1870. The Roumanian government abolished it in 1864, and Portugal has since taken the same course. There is in Belgium practically no punishment of death, for, though the law decreeing execution for murder still remains on the statute books, there has been no execution in that country since 1863. The Swiss have had a varied experience in the matter. They totally abolished the extreme penalty in 1874, but such a marked increase in the number of murders followed that, in 1879, by a Federal decree, the cantons recovered the right of re-establishing the punishment of death in their respective territories. Seven of the cantons at once took advantage of the permission; but, though they have recovered the right to hang criminals if they please, it appears from a letter written by the chancellor of the confederation in 1883 that down to that date the sentence of death had not been passed in any of the seven cantons. For the remaining fifteen cantons, including more than four-fifths of the population of the Swiss republic, capital punishment remains totally abolished. In other European countries the death penalty has also been given up, while in still others, which retain it, there is a disinclination to carry out death sentences. Russia retains capital punishment only for political crime; common murderers are exiled for life to Siberia. In Austria, during the years between 1870 and 1879, only sixteen out of 806 persons sentenced to death were executed. In Sweden, during the same period, out of 32 sentenced to death, only three were executed; in Denmark, out of 94 only one, and in Bavaria, out of 249 committed for murder only seven were executed. In North Germany, between 1869 and 1879—a period of ten years—1,301 persons were convicted of "homicidal crime," and 484 of them were sentenced to death, but only one was executed—Hodel, who attempted the assassination of Emperor William. In the United States several of the legislatures have done away with capital punishment. Thus the extreme penalty for murder does not exist in Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Maine. But the States of New York and Iowa, having abolished the death penalty, were compelled by the subsequent increase of crime to restore it. The methods of putting murderers to death vary from the use of the sword or guillotine in Germany and France, garroting in Spain, hanging in England and most parts of the United States to electrocution in the State of New York.

On Picture-Hanging.

The one thing which is unforgivable in hanging pictures is to "string" them along the walls in a line. Their loneliness is pitiable. Next to that crime is the one of arranging exactly symmetrical groups, suggestive of nothing so much as a lesson in geometry. Group pictures, group them gracefully, but don't, when one has succeeded in making a graceful bunch on one side of the fireplace, reproduce it exactly on the other side.

According to one who speaks with the emphasis of authority, delicately framed water colors are the only proper things for the drawing-room, magnificent oils for library and hall and etchings and engravings for the dining-room. Meantime, those who do as they please will continue to hang their etchings, water colors and oils exactly where they will gain most pleasure from them, taking care only not to place side by side ridjculously inharmonious things.

The smaller the picture or the more full of detail, the nearer the level of the eye it should be hung. Sometimes two parallel wires are brought straight up to separate hooks on the picture moulding, but generally the old-fashioned angle of wire is made. Gold and silver wires are generally used, but it is said that small steel and iron chains are to be used this winter for hanging dark-framed engravings and etchings. Some of the daintier pictures, instead of being hung from the moulding, have wires stretched tight across the back and are caught invisibly on small screws.—[New York World.

Narrowly Escaped a Meteor.

Glines Hill is the name of a long and steep grade between the villages of Madison and Eaton Centre, N. H. On Saturday last Mr. L. M. Atkinson was resting his horse about midway of this hill when his attention was attracted by a noise resembling that of sparks falling into water. Looking to the left and up to the top of Downs Mountain he descried an object about as large as a half-bushel measure coming toward him with lightning-like rapidity. The missile passed within twenty feet of him and landed in the bank about sixty yards away. When it passed him it was about twenty or thirty feet from the ground. He said that he was quite sure he felt the heat from it.—[Boston Journal.

IN CHINESE PRISONS.

Deplorable Pens in Which Malefactors Are Locked Up.

The Chinese are law abiding. With those of their own number who are law breakers they have but little sympathy, and the government has none at all. I like China. I like the Chinese. Moreover, I respect them. But in two details their national life they merit unqualified condemnation. Their hospitals and their prisons are unmitigated national disgraces.

The deplorable condition of the Chinese prisons is justified in the national philosophy. To the Chinese mind a law is a thing to be obeyed. A law concerns millions and conserves the welfare of millions. It must be held inviolate by the individual, be his whim, his personal bent, whatever it may. The Chinaman who disregards any item of the Chinese law becomes a social leper. Individual tendency, moral ill-health, inherited traits, they are taken into account not at all. This is cruel? Yes! But it renders existence possible in the overdensity of Chinese population.

No Chinaman is "noble" except through personal fitness. There are two exceptions to this rule—two only. The direct descendants of Confucius have a rank of their own. It is a high rank. It is respected. But it gives them no power of interference with national affairs. The descendants of an emperor are never less than royal. But they have no necessary power. In brief, then, in China "every man is served according to his deserts."

A Chinese prison is called a "cangue." Its outer door is barred with bamboo, and is guarded by petty soldiers or policemen. The "cangue" contains two rooms and two yards. One room and one yard are for men. The other room and yard are for women. The space set apart for women is very much smaller than that for men. But the women's quarters and the men's quarters are alike in being entirely devoid of any provision for personal comfort or for personal decency.

Chinese prisoners are by the government provided with absolutely nothing but the space beyond which they may not pass. If their friends thrust food to them through the bars of the prison fence the law does not interpose. Otherwise the prisoners may starve. The law does not interpose.

I used to take food to the Shanghai prison yards. I was not jeered at. A Chinese crowd is, I believe, incapable of jeering at a woman. But I was condemned for it. And a high Chinese official remonstrated with my husband. I used to buy Chinese food at a cheap chow chow shop, and, when I reached a prison fence, hire a coolie to feed the poor, starving wretches. I did not quite care to feed them myself. And it was quite impossible for them to feed themselves. No Chinese prisoner can reach his own mouth, for his neck is invariably locked in a board, which is about three feet square. It is very heavy and galls the neck. It blisters or ossifies the shoulders. The "pig-tail" drags heavily over it, and pulls the poor unlocked head uncomfortably to one side. It prevents the hands from lifting rice or water to the craving mouth, and from brushing from the tingling nose one of the myriad insects that infest the prisons and the prison yards of China.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Woderful Feats of Memory.

Among those who have pe formed grat feats of memory Cassell's Family Magazine mentions Dr. Fuller, author of the "Worthies of England." He could repeat another man's sermon after hearing it once, and could repeat 500 words in an unknown language after hearing them twice. He one day undertook to walk from Temple Bar to the farthest end of Cheapside and to repeat on his return every sign on either side of the way, in the order of their occurrence, and he did it easily. In such feats as this the eye plays a chief part; yet blind people have good memories. Rev. B. J. Johns, chaplain of the blind asylum, London, testifies that a large number of pupils learn the Psalter, and that one young man was there who could repeat not only the whole of the 150 prayer book Psalms and a large number of metrical psalms and hymns, as well as a considerable amount of modern poetry, including Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but the whole of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with marginal notes and a biography. Lord Macaulay on one occasion repeated to himself the whole of "Paradise Lost," while crossing the Irish Channel. At another time, waiting in a Cambridge coffee house for a postchaise, he picked up a country newspaper containing two poetical pieces—one the "Reflections of an Exile" and the other a "Parody on a Welsh Ballad"—looked them once through, never gave them a further thought for forty years, and then repeated them without the change of a single word. Macaulay's mind, some one has said, was like a dredging net, which took in all that it encountered, both good and bad, nor ever seemed to feel the burden. Very much unlike a dredging net, and more like a strainer, are the minds of some other persons who carefully select what they will retain or have a natural facility for remembering special classes of facts—George Bidder for figures, Sir W. Scott for verses, Mezzofanti for languages.

Sewage Farming.

The influence on health of the farms which receive the sewage of Berlin is attracting much attention among German medical men, and is a question that concerns cities everywhere. It has been alleged that an outbreak of typhoid fever in the vicinity of these estates was due to the pollution of drinking water by the sewage. An inquiry into these cases, however, does not seem to have justified this charge, and has led Prof. Virchow to declare that the public health on these farms is very good, and that the system of sewage irrigation involves no danger. An interesting fact concerning this system is that the sewage passes into drains only a few feet below the surface as perfectly clear water, but in this fishes thrive so surprisingly as to indicate some influence of organic matter that filtration through the soil has not removed.—[True American.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Bread Question."

TEXT: *"Ye have the poor always with you."*—Matthew xxvi., 11.

Who said that? The Christ who never owned anything during His earthly stay. His cradle and His grave were borrowed. Every fig He ate was from some one else's tree. Every drop of water He drank was from some one else's well. To pay His personal tax, which was very small, only 31¼ cents, He had to perform a miracle and make a fish pay it. All the heights and depths and lenghts and breadths of poverty Christ measured in His earthly experience, and when He comes to speak of destitution He always speaks sympathetically, and what He said then is as true now—"Ye have the poor always with you."

For 6000 years the bread question has been the active and absorbing question. Witness the people crowding up to Joseph's storehouse in Egypt. Witness the famine in Samaria and Jerusalem. Witness the 7000 hungry people for whom Christ multiplied the loaves. Witness the uncounted millions of people now living, who, I believe, have never yet had one full meal of healthful and nutritious food in all their lives. Think of the 354 great famines in England. Think of the 25,000,000 people under the hoof of hunger year before last in Russia. The failure of the Nile to overflow for seven years in the eleventh century left those regions depopulated. Plague of insects in England. Plague of rats in Madras Presidency. Plague of mice in Essex. Plague of locusts in China. Plague of grasshoppers in America. Devastation wrought by drought, by deluge, by frost, by war, by hurricane, by earthquake, by comets flying too near the earth, by change in the management of National finances, by baleful causes innumerable. I proceed to give you three or four reasons why my text is markedly and graphically true in this year 1894.

The first reason we have always the poor with us is because of the perpetual overhauling of the tariff question, or, as I shall call it, the tariffic controversy. There is a need for such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are millions of people who are expecting that the present Congress of the United States will do something one way or the other to end this discussion, but it will never end. When I was five years of age, I remember hearing my father and his neighbors in vehement discussion of this very question. It was high tariff or low tariff or no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at ninety years of age, it will probably be from over-exertion in discussing the tariff. On the day the world is destroyed, there will be three men standing on the post-office steps—one a high tariff man, another a low tariff man, and the other a free trade man—each one red in the face from excited argument on this subject. Other questions may get quieted, the Mormon question, the silver question, the pension question, the civil service question. All questions of annexation may come to peaceful settlement by the annexation of islands two weeks' voyage away and the heat of their volcanoes conveyed through pipes under the sea made useful in warming our continent, or annexation of the moon, dethroning the queen of night, who is said to be dissolute, and bringing the lunar populations under the influence of our free institutions; yea, all other questions, National and International, may be settled, but this traffic question never. It will not only never be settled, but it can never be moderately quiet for more than three years at a time, each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up, and then the next party will fix it down. Our finances cannot get well because of too many doctors. It is with sick Nations as with sick individuals. Here is a man terribly disordered as to his body. A doctor is called in, and he administers a febrifuge, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood letting; now roll up your sleeve!" and the lancet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and a homeopathic doctor is called in, and he administers some small pellets and says: "All the patient wants is rest."

Recovery still postponed, the family say that such small pellets cannot amount to much anyhow, and an allopathic doctor is called in, and he says, "What this patient wants is calomel and jalap." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is hot and cold baths, and he must have them right away. Turn on the faucet and get ready for the shower baths." Recovery is still postponed, an electric doctor is called in, and he brings all the schools to bear upon the poor sufferer, and the patient, after a brave struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our National finances. My personal friends, Cleveland and Harrison and Carlisle and McKinley and Sherman, as talented and lovely and splendid men as walk the earth, all good doctors, but their treatment of our languishing finances is so different that neither treatment has a full opportunity, and under the constant changes it is simply wonderful that the Nation still lives. The tariff question will never be settled because of the fact—which I have never heard any one recognize, but nevertheless the fact—that high tariff is best for some people and free trade is best for others. This tariffic controversy keeps business struck through with uncertainty, and that uncertainty results in poverty and wretchedness for a vast multitude of people. If the eternal gab on this question could have been fashioned into loaves of bread, there would not be a hungry man or woman or child on all the planet. To the end of time, the words of the text will be kept true by the tariffic controversy—"Ye have the poor always with you."

Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause alcoholic. The victim does not last long. He soon crouches into the drunkard's grave. But what about his wife and children? She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages, because sorrow and privation have left her incapacitated to do a strong woman's work. The children are thin blooded and gaunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms, or pitching pennies on the street corner, and munching a slice of unbuttered bread when they can get it, sworn at by passersby because they do not get out of the way, kicked onward toward manhood or womanhood, for which they have no preparation, except a depraved appetite and frail constitution, candidates for almshouse and penitentiary. Whatever other cause of poverty may fail, the saloon may be depended on to furnish an ever increasing throng of paupers. Oh, ye groggeries of Brooklyn and New York and of all the cities; ye mouths of hell, when will ye cease to craunch and devour? There is no danger of the liquor business failing. All other styles of business at times fail. Dry goods stores go under. Hardware stores go under. Grocery stores go under. Harness makers fail, druggists fail, bankers fail, butchers fail, bakers fail, confectioners fail, but the liquor dealers never. It is the only secure business I know of. Why the permanence of the alcoholic trade? Because, in the first place, the men in that business, if tight up for money, only have to put into large quantities of water more strychnine and logwood and nux vomica and vitriol and other congenial concomitants for adulteration. One quart of the real genuine pandemoniac elixir will do to mix up with several gallons of milder damnation. Besides that, these dealers can depend on an increase of demand on the part of their customers. The more of that stuff they drink, the thirstier they are. Hard times, which stop other business, only increase that business, for men go there to drown their troubles. They take the spirits down to keep their spirits up. There is an inclined plane down which alcoholism slides its victims—claret, champagne, port, cognac, whisky, tom and jerry, sour mash, on and down until it is a sort of mixture of kerosene oil, turpentine, toadstools, swill, essence of the horse blankets and general nastiness. With its red sword of flame, that liquor power marshals its procession, and they move on in ranks long enough to girdle the earth, and the procession is headed by the nose blotched nerve shattered, rheum eyed, lip bloated, soul scorched inebriates, followed by the women, who, though brought up in comfortable homes, now go limping past with aches and pains and pallor and hunger and woe, followed by their children, barefoot, uncombed, freezing, and with a wretchedness of time and eternity seemingly compressed in their agonized features. "Forward, march!" cries the liquor business to that army without banners. Keep that influence moving on, and you will have the poor always with you. Report comes from one of the cities, were the majority of the inhabitannts are out of work and dependent on charity, yet last year they spent more in that city for rum than they did for clothing and groceries.

Another warranty that my text will prove true in the perpetual poverty of the world is the wicked spirit of improvidence. A vast number or people have such small incomes that they cannot lay by in savings bank or life insurance one cent a year. It takes every farthing they can earn to spread the table and clothe the family and educate the children, and if you blame such people for improvidence you enact a cruelty. On such a salary as many clerks and employes and many ministers of religion live, and on such wages as many workmen receive, they cannot, in twenty years, lay up twenty cents. But you know and I know many who have competent incomes, and could provide somewhat for the future, who live up to every dollar, and when they die their children go to the poorhouse or on the street. By the time the wife gets the husband buried, she is in debt to the undertaker and gravedigger for that which she can never pay. While the man lived he had his wine parties and fairly stunk with tobacco, and then expired, leaving his family upon the charities of the world. Do not send for me to come and conduct the obsequies and read over such a carcass the beautiful litugy, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for, instead of that, I will turn over the leaves of the Bible to I Timothy v., 18, where it says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," or I will turn to Jeremiah xxii., 19, where it says, "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem."

I cannot imagine any more unfair or meaner thing than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to heaven, and live in a mansion, and go riding about in a golden chariot over the golden streets, while his wife and children, whom he might have provided for, are begging for cold victuals at the basement door of an earthly city. It seems to me there ought to be a poorhouse somewhere on the outskirts of heaven, where those guilty of such improvidence should be kept for awhile on thin soup and gristle instead of sitting down at the King's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it. Just as certainly are the savings banks and the life insurance companies divine institutions. As out of evil good often comes so out of the doctrine of probabilities, calculated by Professor Hughes and Professor Pascal for games of chance, came the calculations of the probabilities of human life as used by life insurance companies, and no business on earth is more stable or honorable, and no mightier mercy for the human race has been born since Christ was born. Bored beyond endurance for my signature to papers of all sorts, there is one style of paper that I always sign with a feeling of gladness and triumph, and that is a paper which the life insurance company requires from the clergyman after a decease in his congregation, in order to the payment of the policy to the bereft household. I always write my name then so they can read it. I cannot help but say to myself: "Good for that man to have looked after his wife and children after earthly departure. May he have one of the best seats in heaven!" Young man! The day before or the day after you get married, go to a life insurance company of established reputation and get the medical examiner to put the stethoscope to your lungs and his ear close up to your heart with your vest off, and have signed, sealed and delivered to you a document that will, in the case of your sudden departure, make for that lovely girl the difference between a queen and a pauper.

I have known men who have had an income of $3000, $4000, $5000 a year, who did not leave one farthing to the surviving household. Now, that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die; he absconded. There are 100,000 people in America to-day a-hungered through the sin of improvidence. "But," say some, "my income is so small I cannot afford to pay the premium on a life insurance." Are you sure about that? If you are sure, then you have a right to depend on the promise in Jeremiah xlix., 11, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." But if you are able to, remember you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for them yourself.

For the benefit of those young men excuse a practical personality. Beginning my life's work on the munificent salary of $800 a year and a parsonage, and when the call was placed in my hands I did not know how in the world I would ever be able to spend that amount of money, and I remember indulging in a devout wish that I might not be led into worldliness and prodigality by such an overplus of resources, and at a time when articles of food and clothing were higher than they are now, I felt it a religious duty to get my life insured, and I presented myself at an office of one of the great companies, and I stood pale and nervous lest the medical examiner might have to declare that I had consumption and heart disease and a half dozen mortal ailments, but when I got the document, which I have yet in full force, I felt a sense of manliness and confidence and quietude and re-enforcement, which is a good thing for any young man to have. For the lack of that feeling there are thousands of men today in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn who might as well have been alive and well and supporting their families. They got a little sick, and they were so worried about what would become of their households in case of their demise that their agitations overcame the skill of the physicians, and they died for fear of dying. I have for many years been such an ardent advocate of life insurance, and my sermon on "The Crime of Not Insuring" has been so long used on both sides of the sea by the chief life insurance companies that some people have supposed that I received monetary compensation for what I have said and written. Not a penny. I will give any man $100 for every penny I have received from any life insurance company. What I have said and written on the subject has resulted from the conviction that these institutions are a benediction to the human race. But, alas, for the widespread improvidence! You are now in your charities helping to support the families of men who had more income than you now have, and you can depend on the improvidence of many for the truth of my text in all times and in all places, "Ye have the poor always with you."

Another fact that you may depend upon for perpetual poverty is the incapacity of many to achieve a livelihood. You can go through any community and find good people with more than usual mental caliber, who never have been able to support themselves and their households. They are a mystery to us, and we say, "I do not know what is the matter of them, but there is a screw loose somewhere." Some of these persons have more brain than thousands who make a splendid success. Some are too sanguine of temperament, and they see bargains where there are none. A common minnow is to them a gold fish, and a quail a flamingo, and a blind mule on a towpath a Bucephalus. They buy when things are highest and sell when things are lowest. Some one tells them of city lots out West, where the foundation of the first house has not yet been laid. They say, "What an opportunity!" and they put down the hard cash for an ornamented deed for ten lots under water. They hear of a new silver mine opened in Nevada, and they say, "What a chance!" and they take the little money they have in the savings bank and pay it out for as beautiful a certificate of mining stock as was ever printed, and the only thing they will ever get out of the investment is the aforesaid illuminated lithograph. They are always on the verge of millionairedom and are sometimes worried as to whom they shall bequeath their excess of fortune. They invest in aerial machines or new inventions in perpetual motion, and they succeed in what mathematicians think impossible, the squaring of a circle, for they do everything on the square and win the whole circle of disappointment. They are good honest, brilliant failures. They die poor, and leave nothing to their families but a model of some invention that would not work and whole portfolios of diagrams of things impossible. I cannot help but like them, because they are so cheerful with great expectations. But their children are a bequest to the bureau of city charities. Others administer to the crop of the world's misfortune by being too unsuspecting. Honest themselves, they believe all others are honest. They are fleeced and scalped and vivisected by the sharpers in all styles of business and cheated out of everything between cradle and grave, and those two exceptions only because they have nothing to do in buying either of them. Others are retained for misfortune by inopportune sickness. Just as that lawyer was to make the plea that would have put him among the strong men of the profession, neuralgia stung him. Just as that physician was to prove his skill in an epidemic, his own poor health imprisoned him. Just as that merchant must be at the store for some decisive and introductory bargain, he sits with a rheumatic joint on a pillow, the room redolent with liniment. What an overwhelming statistic would be the story of men and women and children impoverished by sicknesses! Then the cyclones. Then the Mississippi and Ohio freshets. Then the stopping of the factories. Then the curculios among the peach trees. Then the insectile devastation of potato patches and wheat-fields. Then the epizootics among the horses, and the hollow horn among the herds. Then the rains that drown out everything, and the droughts that burn up half a continent. Then the orange groves die under the white teeth of the hoar frost. Then the coal strikes, and the iron strikes, and the mechanics' strikes, which all strike labor harder than they strike capital. Then the yellow fever at Brunswick and Jacksonville and Shreveport. Then the cholera at the Narrows, threatening to land at New York. Then the Charleston earthquake. Then the Johnstown flood. Then hurricanes sweeping from Caribbean Sea to Newfoundland. Then there are the great monopolies that gulley the earth with their oppressions. Then there are the necessities of buying coal by the scuttle instead of the ton, and flour by the pound instead of the barrel, and so the injustices are multiplied. In the wake of all these are overwhelming illustrations of the truth of my text, "Ye have the poor always with you."

Remember a fact that no one emphasizes—a fact, nevertheless, upon which I want to put the weight of an eternity of tonnage—that the best way of insuring yourself and your children and your grandchildren against poverty and all other troubles is by helping others. I am an agent of the oldest insurance company that was ever established. It is nearly 3000 years old. It has the advantage of all the other plans of insurance—whole life policy, endowment, joint life and survivorship policies, ascending and descending scales of premium and tontine—and it pays up while you live and it pays up after you are dead. Every cent you give in a Christian spirit to a poor man or woman, every shoe you give to a barefoot, every stick of wood or lump of coal you give to a fireless hearth, every drop of medicine you give to a poor invalid, every star of hope you make to shine over unfortunate maternity, every mitten you knit for cold fingers, is a payment on the premium of that policy. I hand about 500,000,000 policies to all who will go forth and aid the unfortunate. There are only two or three lines in this policy of life insurance—Ps. xli., 1, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

Other life insurance companies may fail, but this celestial life insurance company never. The Lord God Almighty is at the head of it, and all the angels of heaven are in its board of direction, and its assets are all worlds, and all the charitable of earth and heaven are the beneficiaries. "But," says some one, "I do not like a tontine policy so well, and that which you offer is more like a tontine and to be chiefly paid in this life." "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Well, if you prefer the old fashioned policy of life insurance, which is not paid till after death, you can be accommodated. That will be given you in the day of judgment and will be handed you by the right hand, the pierced hand of our Lord Himself, and all you do in the right spirit for the poor is payment on the premium of that life insurance policy. I read you a paragraph of that policy: "Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, 'Come, ye blessed of My Father, for I was hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked and ye clothed Me.'"

In various colors of ink other life insurance policies are written. This one I have just shown you is written in only one kind of ink, and that red ink, the blood of the cross. Blessed be God, that is a paid up policy, paid for by the pangs of the Son of God, and all we add to it in the way of our own good deeds will augment the sum of eternal felicities. Yes, the time will come when the banks of largest capital stock will go down, and the fire insurance companies will all go down, and the life insurance companies will all go down. In the last great earthquake all the cities will be prostrated, and as a consequence all banks will forever suspend payment. In the last conflagration the fire insurance companies of the earth will fail, for how could they make appraisement of the loss on a universal fire? Then all the inhabitants of the round world will surrender their mortal existence, and how could life insurance companies pay for depopulated hemispheres? But our celestial life insurance will not be harmed by that continental wreck, or that hemispheric accident, or that planetary catastrophe. Blow it out like a candle—the noonday sun! Tear it down like wornout upholstery—the last sunset! Toss it from God's finger like a dewdrop from the anther of a water lily—the ocean! Scatter them like thistledown before a schoolboy's breath—the world! They will not disturb the omnipotence, or the composure, or the sympathy, or the love of that Christ who said it once on earth, and will say it again in heaven to all those who have been helpful to the down-trodden, and the cold and the hungry, and the houseless, and the lost, "Inasmuch as ye did it to them, ye did to Me!"

Squirrels Destroying Birds' Eggs.

The number of song birds that befriend man, as it is often said, do not frequent human habitations for man's sake at all. They are only anxious to get near mankind because near man they are free from the destruction by wild squirrels which are always their most inveterate enemies in the woods and destroy large numbers of birds' eggs. But the cat near the abode of man is almost equally a destroyer of young birds.—Boston Cultivator.

WEAKNESS OF BIG IRONCLADS.

Valuable Lessons Taught by the Recent Disaster in the British Navy.

The following are the principal points of the speech in which Lord Armstrong, at the meeting of shareholders of his famous company the other day, expressed his views concerning the dangers involved in the construction of gigantic ironclads:

The ram of the Camperdown, although striking with a restricted momentum, was buried deep into the side of the Victoria, and it cannot be doubted that while armor is in a great measure effective against projectiles, and netting against torpedoes, nothing can withstand the power of the ram. But although in the case of this dreadful accident the blow of the ram was inflicted with incomparably less force than that due to the full speed of the ship, the damage done to the ramming vessel was such as to place her in imminent danger of following her victim to the bottom. It appears, therefore, that the strength and stability of the prow and ram of the Camperdown are quite insufficient to enable her to deliver an effective stroke against an adversary without at the same time imperiling her own flotation. This is like having a great gun that cannot be fired for fear it should burst, and I apprehend that what applies to the ram of the Camperdown would apply equally to the ram of every great battle ship in the British service.

Vessels specially designed for ramming need not be large nor costly, and they would be free from all the complications of battle ships. Personal dash, of which there is no want in the British navy, would be the chief quality required in directing their use, and the occasional loss of such a vessel would be of small importance in comparison with that of a battle ship. I am therefore of opinion that a considerable number of inexpensive ram ships should form an item in any future ship-building programme.

While on this subject I cannot refrain from expressing my apprehension as to the disastrous effect of high explosive shells discharged in vast numbers from quick-firing guns against the unarmored portions of our battle ships. The experiments made some years ago with such shells against the Resistance, which was an armored ship of small value given up for experiment, proved that such shells would be competent to wreck the unprotected plating down to, or possibly below, the water level, and that even where a streak of armor was applied at the water-line the damage might be low enough down to cause the ship to be flooded by the wash of the sea. It was proved also that armor of small thickness insured the bursting of these shells harmlessly outside of the ship, which, of course, raises the question whether, if armor has to be used at all, it ought not to be applied in varying thicknesses over the whole ship.

Somebody's Good.

To make our own troubles the means of helping the troubles of others is a noble effort for good. A well illustrated instance of this kindly sympathy is shown in a letter from Mr. Enoch L. Hanscom, School Agent, Marshfield, Me., an old Union soldier. He says: "It may do somebody some good to state, I am a man of sixty and when forty had a bad knee and rheumatism set in. I was lame three years and very bad most of the time. I got St. Jacobs Oil and put it on three times and it made a cure. I am now in good health."

CRANKISM as a plea for assassination is played out. Guiteau found it so.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Lawyers may be poets; they write lots of Versus."

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

A miner may be ever so well off, but he can't help getting in a hole occasionally.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good* things, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

Cupid never shows a wrinkle.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

The golden rule—The power of money.

Beecham's Pills are better than mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

The youth of the soul is everlasting.

"August Flower"

"I am Post Master here and keep a Store. I have kept August Flower for sale for some time. I think it is a splendid medicine." E. A. Bond, P. M., Pavilion Centre, N. Y.

The stomach is the reservoir. If it fails, everything fails. The liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the heart, the head, the blood, the nerves all go wrong. If you feel wrong, look to the stomach first. Put that right at once by using August Flower. It assures a good appetite and a good digestion.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Name America.

The name of America for the newly discovered continent was first proposed in the little volume put forth at St. Die, in the Vosges, in the year 1507, by Waldzeemuller, better known by the Helized form of his name, Hylacomyius. Three or four editions of this treatise were published at St. Die before 1507, and a few years afterward an edition without date was printed at Lyons by Jean de la Place. All these editions are of extreme rarity, and probably that printed at Lyons is the rarest of all, though the library of the British Museum possesses two copies of it. It has never been suggested that any maps were engraved to accompany either of these editions, but it has always been supposed that the earliest map with the word "America" marked on the new-found world was the "Typus Orbis" engraved on wood for the "Enarrationes Johannis Camertis in C. Julii Solini Polyistoria," ptinted in Vienna in 1560 for Joannes Singrenius. In this map the new world is represented as a long island, on which is the inscription: "Anno d 1497 hæc terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbum Ianuensem ex mandato regis Castelle. America provincia."

Could Throw Stones.

The Acarnanians were considered the most skillful slingers of Greece. These weapons were used not only to throw stones, but balls of lead, and in some localities, especially in the Plain of Marathon, many of these metal projectiles have been found. The relics are interesting from the inscriptions and devices cut upon them, which consist of the names of persons and appropriate epithets, the legend in many cases meaning, when fully translated, "Look out."

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has made over the house and grounds at Meyerling, which belonged to his son, the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolph, to the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assissium. It is estimated to be worth 1,000,000 florins. A sum of 150,000 florins is put at the disposal of the nuns on condition that they will keep up an almonry for twelve men beyond work.

FASHION requires that pie should be eaten with a fork; but Bass says he always eats it with cheese, which is quite good enough for him.—Boston Transcript.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Stray Leaves.

"I understand," said Mrs. Connoisseur, as she swept into her seat at the academy of music, "that Herr Sopolisbie is to play to night."

"Ain't that nice?" responded Mrs. Parvenue. "He's a regular—masterpiece on the fiddle, I understand."

"Ahem! yes; had you heard that he has a Stradivarius?"

"No! is it possible?"

"I heard so."

"Where did the poor fellow get it?"

"They say he got it a year or two ago on the continent."

"Well, that's awful. Can't nothing be done for him? It seems as if the cholera and all them dreadful diseases comes from those dirty foreign places."

Mrs. Connoisseur's face is a nocturne in black and yellow.

NO MAN is absolutely free from hypocrisy.

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting.

The Triumph of Conservative Surgery

is well illustrated by the fact that **RUPTURE** or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death. **TUMORS** Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. **PILE TUMORS,** however large, **Fistula** and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. **STONE** in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting. **STRICTURE** of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SHEPPARD'S STOVES AND RANGES

The Best for Either Heating or Cooking.
Excel in Style, Comfort and Durability.
260 KINDS AND SIZES. EVERY ONE WARRANTED AGAINST DEFECTS.
ASK YOUR STOVE DEALER
To show you SHEPPARD'S LATEST CATALOGUE. If no dealer near you write to
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, Iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mystic Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

BNU3

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

One bottle for fifteen cents, Twelve bottles for one dollar, } by mail.

R·I·P·A·N·S

Ripans Tabules are the most effective recipe ever prescribed by a physician for any disorder of the stomach, liver or bowels.

Buy of any druggist anywhere, or send price to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, 10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS ARE THE BEST!

We are the largest growers of farm and vegetable seeds in the world. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Clover Timothy, Grasses, Potatoes, etc., in enormous quantities. 1,000,000 Roses and Plants. 35 pkgs. earliest Vegetable seeds, enough for a garden, post paid for $1.65. 18 pkgs. late Vegetable seeds, 50c. Say, our Great Northern Oats yielded 216 bush. from one bush. sown! Did you ever hear the like? Pkg. of this Oats and catalogue free upon receipt of 5c in stamps. 10 Farm Seed samples, 10c. With catalogue, 15c. Our great catalogue, 120 pages, for 5c postage. Write to-day.

$2.50 PER BRL

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JAN. 18.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

If there is another store in Centre county that can show a larger variety and can offer so many inducements for

Holiday Shoppers

as The Racket, we'll "fold our tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away." Put The Racket on the list as the place to make your purchases and you will not make a mistake.

o—o

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——'Squire Boal was at Bellefonte Monday attending court.

——Henry Miller spent Sunday with his family in Millheim.

——John Bare, of Tusseyville, gave the REPORTER a call last week.

——George Ocker is attending court at Bellefonte this week in capacity of juror.

——Rev. James Boal spent Sunday in Pottsville, Pa., at which place he filled a pulpit.

——Mrs. Col, Andrew Gregg, west of town, is seriously ill, suffering from a severe attack of grip.

——Dr. G. W. Hosterman has been in Rebersburg since Wednesday of last week, on a professional visit.

——J. C. Runkle, of Centre Hill, gave our office a business call. He reports many cases of grip in that section.

——Harry Camp, and his friend, Jack Rassler, both of Milroy, circulated among friends a day or two this week.

——I. C. Brown of Tusseyville gave us a call and changed his label. He says he likes the REPORTER as much as he does his meat.

——George S. Weaver, of Spring Mills, gave us a call, and with a smile had his label put out to '95. That's the sort 'o men one likes to meet.

——D. B. Brisbin, who was called as a juror for the special term of court in session this week, was excused from attending owing to his ill health.

——Mrs. A. J. Reesman took Friday evening's train for Montandon, to visit her daughter, Mrs. Minnie McCormick, who is seriously ill of pneumonia.

——Mr. J. Elmer Royer, of Bellefonte, where he is clerking in Joseph Bros. store, was in Centre Hall a day or two of this week. He is off on a two weeks' vacation among friends near and at Centre Hill.

——T. H. Harter, of the Middleburg *Post*, accompanied by Mrs. Harter, spent a day visiting the REPORTER folks. Tom, besides publishing the leading paper in Snyder county, is also the leading wing shot and leading fisherman between the Susquehanna and the Seven mountains.

For Three Years.

Heretofore township tax collectors have served for one year. Under the act approved June 5, 1893, every borough and township shall on the third Tuesday of February, 1894, and triennially thereafter vote for and elect one properly qualified person for tax collector, who shall serve for a term of three years and shall give a bond annually to be approved by the court.

Accidentally Shot His Wife.

Daniel Swartz, of Fifteenth avenue and Twenty-second street, Altoona was cleaning a revolver Saturday afternoon when his wife pushed his arm and the weapon discharged, the ball entering her left lung and causing a wound from which she is liable to die. She is forty-six years of age and the mother of a large family.

Carpenters at Work.

Carpenters are now at work building the round house of the Nittany Valley railroad at Mill Hall. The turn table for this road at that place is now being used, and the road bed is to be put in first-class condition.

—Winter weather demands a warm overcoat and you can get such a one as you need at a small figure at Lewins, Bellefonte. His assortment is large, and every purchase is made satisfactory.

COMMITED SUICIDE

TOUCHED OFF A GUN WITH HER FOOT.

Mrs. Walkey, of Paddy Mountain, Commits Suicide by Shooting Herself.—Mind Disordered.

A sad case of suicide happened at Paddy Mt. on Wednesday afternoon, of last week, for the particulars of it we are indebted to Fr. Bradford, former agent at that station. Amos Walkey was employed at Duncan's sawmill; he and his wife lived in a house a short distance from the mill, on opposite side of Swift run, about ¼ mile from the station.

Mrs. Walkey had been in bad health for upwards of a year, and more recently her mind became affected, and as fears were entertained that she might harm herself, a girl was hired to stay about the house and to keep watch over the woman. On the above afternoon the girl found it necessary to go out of the house a few moments to do some work; Mrs. Walky, it appears, immediately went up stairs, loadened a gun with shot, placed the muzzle against her breast near the heart and with her foot touched the trigger. The girl hearing a low, thud-like report, ran into the house and upstairs, and to her horror found what had been done. The waist of the woman's dress was set on fire by the powder, and she was a corpse in a few moments, and the alarm brot in the neighbors from near the mill. The family hailed from Glen Rock, York co., whither the remains were taken for burial. She leaves a husband but no children. Her age was about 28 yrs.

Mrs. Walkey had hallucinations that people wanted to hang her; and when she heard approaching trains, her uneasiness became greater, thinking that parties were arriving to drag her off. She was a very estimable woman.

Death of Mrs. Guisewite.

Mrs. Susan Guisewite, wife of John Guisewite, of Aaronsburg, died on last Saturday, aged 66 years. A husband and four children survive her and are mourning the loss of a kind wife and mother. The children are George Guisewite, of Loganton, Luther Guisewite, of Coburn, Mrs. Dal. Brumgard and Nathaniel Boob, of Haines township. Deceased was a member of the Lutheran church. Her pastor, Rev. Wolf, conducted the funeral services which took place at Wolfe's chapel Wednesday afternoon, and were attended by many relatives and friends.

The New Postal Cards.

The new card is larger than the other two of the present series. It takes 1,000 cards to weigh 6 pounds 10½ ounces, and the quality of the paper is as nearly as possible identical with that at present used, which people have liked. The stamp on the new card is a picture of Jefferson, taken from the painting by Chappell. According to this stamp, this old exemplar of simplicity wore his hair elaborately puffed and curled, and wore a fine, soft, white neckchief and a dress coat. He is a handsome man of fifty, with a smile.

The Sick.

Mrs. Wm. Harter, of Aaronsburg, has been seriously ill for over a week of an affection of the heart and rheumatism. Her age is over 80 years.

Our neighbor, D. J. Meyer, had a sudden call of grip, the other night, but is suffling thro.

Our esteemed friend, John H. Musser, of Aaronsburg, has not been in his accustomed health for the last few weeks.

The Centre Democrat Located.

Since the Conrad House fire on Monday morning, Chas. R. Kurtz has located the Centre Democrat on the first floor of Garman's opera house building, in the rooms formerly occupied as law offices by Alexander & Bower. The Democrat will make its appearance on time this week, with the use of the Gazette's presses.

Grange Installation.

The annual installation of grange officers Centre Hall grange, took place in their hall last Saturday. The ceremony was interesting and attended by the members generally, besides a number of others. The order here keeps up its organization with vigor.

Bear His Portrait.

The diplomas to be given the graduates of the Soldiers' Orphan schools of this state will bear the portrait of our distinguished ex-Governor, Andrew Curtin. This compliment is bestowed upon him because of his favorable position for these schools.

Ugly Holes.

There are some dangerous holes in the board walk beyond Kerlin's, to which we call attention, as the proper parties seem to be blind when there are dangerons traps along there. Fix it, but don't charge it to the boro.

Notice.

All taxes not paid by February 1st, will have five per cent. additional added.

J. T. POTTER,
Tax collector Potter twp.

jan18-2t

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

OVER A CAVERN.

Struck Ore, a Cave and Water in Digging a Well.

Jacob Lee, living just beyond the southern limits of the boro, about two weeks ago set his well drilling apparatus to work to bore for water in his back yard. Reaching a depth of 58 ft. a stream was struck and the rattle of running water could be plainly heard, but did not rise to render it satisfactory for pumping. The drill was again set to work to go deeper and on getting down near three feet more, the bottom seemed to have fallen out and with a thud the drill went down about ten feet, into a cave, and the water that had been struck at 58 feet depth, disappeared, no doubt thro the hole into the cave, at the bottom of which a running stream of water could be heard and also seen by letting a lantern down.

As this would not rise to be useful for pumping, the drilling was continued to a depth of near 100 feet when sufficient stand of water was obtained. When the cave was struck the pump was made to bring up the substance of its bottom, which was found to be a bed of pure, marble like pebbles. At the depth of the first 40 feet, the drill went thro a bed of iron ore, samples of which were shown to an expert who pronounced it ore of most valuable quality.

The above fact would go to confirm the opinion of the Reporter, given several years ago, that we are living over a monstrous limestone cavern which might rival Luray in beauty and extent, and of which Long's cave, four miles east of here is only the terminus.

Excited Over a Murder Case.

Altoona is still intensely excited over the case of Miss Ida Walker, who was murdered, after betrayal, on the 29th of last month. The coroner made an examination, and reported that the girl died from the results of criminal malpractice. The poor girl had made a verbal statement, naming the physician who performed the operation. Last week the district attorney presented the case to the grand jury, but moved its dismissal because, as alleged, there was no other than the evidence named to support a charge against the accused. The clergymen demand that the judicial officers either do their duty in the case or appear before the association and show cause why they should not do so.

Precautions Against Fire

The town council would be acting entirely within law and duty if it followed the example of all boros in providing means for the extinguishment of fires. With a natural pressure such as our water works afford, sufficient to throw a stream of water upon the highest houses in town, the needed fire plugs and hose should be provided to extinguish fires. When a row of buildings has been burned, then it may be a precaution against fire will be discussed. Our town is fortunate in that no engine would be needed.

Their Work Completed.

The county auditors have about completed their work of auditing the county finances and the statement of their findings is being put in proper shape for publication, which must be done by the first week in February. The showing this year will be very good, considering the unusual expense the county was at during the past twelve months and the very hard times, etc. There was a cash balance in the hands of the treasurer on the first of January of near three thousand dollars.

Central Railroad Officers.

The officers of the Central Pennsylvania railroad for the ensuing year will be: President, Walter L. Ross; vice-president, Charles W. Wilhelm, secretary and treasurer, Wm. J. McHugh, directors, E. L. Welsh, Charles O. Kruger, Robert Valentine and Charles M. Clements. J. W. Gephart is retained as superintendent.

His Nose Cut Off.

Wednesday morning a young son of Mr. Martin Stover, who lives south of Bellefonte, was to a neighbors to borrow a saw. The boy who is only about eight years old, was riding a colt and on the way home the animal frightened, jumped to one side and threw the boy off. The lad fell with his face on the saw and his nose was cut off as entirely as if done with the stroke of an ax.

A New Industry.

Bellefonte has a new industry in the manufacture of the Thermo oil-gas burner, a company known as the Thermo Appliance company having been formed with ex-Governor James A. Beaver as its president.

To Pay Costs.

Two Lock Haven Aldermen and a country justice, in Clinton county, were directed to pay the costs in cases ignored by the Clinton county grand jury last week.

Would not bring over $3,000.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* says, the property of the late Samuel Sankey, in Mifflinburg, would not bring over $3.000 at public sale.

—Get a storm coat from Lewins, Bellefonte, and don't suffer from the cold.

BELLEFONTE FIRE

THE OLD CONRAD HOUSE GUTTED BY FLAMES.

Fire Supposed to be of Incendiary Origin. —$7,500 Insurance on the Building.—Tenants Insured.

Monday morning about four o'clock the sleepy denizens of Bellefonte were awakened from their slumbers by the sonorous tone of the fog horn fire alarm, and the flames were easily located in the old Conrad house block, on Allegheny street, opposite the Brockerhoff house. When the alarm was given the flames were bursting through the roof, and by the time of the arrival of the fire departments the flames had gained considerable headway, but after about one hour's work the firemen succeeded in drowning out the fire. The roof was burned off, and the third story was a mass of charred wood before the fire was subdued.

Owing to the close proximity of other buildings, the fire for a time threatened to engulf them and it was only by hard work that it was kept from spreading.

The building was three stories in height and built of stone. The *Centre Democrat* office was on the second floor but escaped damage by fire, only to be thoroughly soaked by water. The first floor was occupied by ex-Deputy sheriff Crawford's pool room which he had purchased only a few days previous; Beezer's meat market, W. C. Heinle's law office; Mesh Graham's barber shop, and ex-County Treasurer Smith's insurance office. None of these occupants suffered damage by the fire, but their effects were ruined to no little extent by a deluge of water.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, and was started at the foot of the stairway on the first floor. The building being one of the oldest in Bellefonte, the flames met with few obstacles until they struck the shingle roof. The building was insured for $7,500. All the tenants were insured.

Election Tickets.

Prior to 1893 tickets used in spring elections were printed under the direction of the city, borough and township candidates, which caused considerable confusion at times. Under the new law all tickets for spring elections will be printed under the direction of the county commissioners, and will be uniform all over the state.

As the tickets for all the state elections are now printed, they are uniform in all parts thereof, so that their correctness is assured beyond the peradventure of a doubt, precisely in the same way will tickets for spring elections be prepared in assured accuracy under the direction of county commissioners.

Fire at Lock Haven.

Three buildings on Main street, Lock Haven, were partially destroyed by fire Sunday night. The occupants were W. E. Parsons, groceries; S. E. Finney, confections, and J. C. White, meats. The contents were partially saved, and the loss was covered by insurance. No estimate can be made of the damage, but it is not thought to be very large.

Trouble on Hand.

There is a decided trouble between Bellefonte councilmen and members of the Electric Light company. The signed contract between the borough and the company expired on Wednesday. Council refuses to renew the contract at the same rate for more than a year, but the company refuses to continue at the same rate for that length of time.

Wanted Ten Dollars Damage.

A woman was killed lately on the railroad, near St. Joseph, Mo., and her husband has written to the company reciting her virtues as a helpful wife, with a special word as to her qualifications as a cook, and asking that the company ought to pay him at least $10 damages. He might have got $15 if he had stuck for it.

Smokehouse Rangers.

The smokehouse rangers have been sampling the meat, sausages and ham, of our friend Jerry Kline, at Aaronsburg, and finding the goods first class helped themselves to a goodly portion. Really, fellows should be ashamed to rob smoke houses when turkeys are so cheap and plenty.

Vigorous Old Age.

The REPORTER, published at Centre Hall, last week begun its 67th volume. Although old in years the REPORTER is spicy and newsy and displays a vigor that will enable it to fill its place in the field that it has occupied these many years.—Clinton *Democrat*.

Taxes Should be Paid.

Taxpayers should remember that on and after February 1st, 1894, five per cent. will be added to all taxes yet remaining unpaid. Therefore, if you wish to save that extra amount you should pay your taxes within the next two weeks.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, has the most experienced cutter in these parts and at his establishment you can be suited in a manner befitting a prince, and at a reasonable price.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local Items.

The commissioners in appointing Fred. O. Hosterman as mercantile appraiser, hit a competent and deserving gentleman.

There were hopes for ice from last week's cold snap, but it lasted only three days, producing only three inches of ice. There has been moderate weather since and sprinklings of rain.

Will Runkle has flitted back to Centre Hall again from Centre Hill. Everybody was pleased to see his flitting come into town.

Rev. Isenberg has preaching every evening this week in the Ref. church; Communion next Sabbath morning.

From all accounts there will be an unusual amount of flitting and flopping in this town and throughout the valley the coming spring.

George Benner's store, out at the station, is the only stand we know of, in these parts, where goods are sold on a strictly cash principle.

Bartholmew has a 3000 bushels lime stack ready to fire up, in his field east of the station.

The Aaronsburg Reformed charge, and the Centre Hall Lutheran charge, are still without pastors.

The Mifflinburg property of Samuel Sankey, which recent newspaper articles printed as being worth $50,000, is put down by Union county papers as not being worth over $3000.

Bartholomew has mechanics at work to prepare his mill for a short system of rolls.

Rev. Boal has been preaching a series of interesting sermons in the Presbyterian church during the evenings, the past two weeks.

Thanks to those of our patrons who responded to the bills sent them; we have thanks in reserve for those who have not yet wakened up to duty.

The weather is gloomy this week, with little showers mixed in, and byroads getting muddy.

Huntingdon's Candidates for Judge.

The hustle for a president judge, in this district, Centre and Huntingdon, is warming into life. Judge Furst has another year to serve yet.

Lawyer and ex-senator M'Knight Williamson is getting himself in shape for the nomination on the Republican side. Allen Lovell, another Huntingdon lawyer, is also inclined to enter the race. These two gentlemen are at the head of separate Republican factions in Huntingdon county, and at the trial of strength a year ago, the Lovell wing proved by far the stronger. The district on a strict party vote has several hundred Republican majority.

Newspaper Debts.

A contemporary says that newspaper subscriptions are infallible tests of men's honesty. They will sooner or later discover the man. If he is dishonest he will cheat the printer some way—says he has paid what he has not—declares that he has a receipt somewhere—or sent money and it was lost in the mail—or will take the paper and not pay for it on the ground that he did not subscribe for it—or move off leaving it come to the office he left. Thousands of professed Christians are dishonest in this particular at least, and the printer's books will tell fearful tales in the final Judgment.

Railroeds Reaching Out.

A number of railway reorganizations are probable and the chances are that the big systems by grafting on their present lines those stems that have hitherto prevented them reaching certain desired points direct, will in this way perfect their systems. The Pennsylvania system seems to be reaching out in the direction of a through line across the continent, and others will of course strive to gain equal advantages.

Acquitted.

John D. L. Rodgers, charged with the murder of Andrew Dollar, near Lewistown, in November last, was tried in the Mifflin county court last week and acquitted. Dollar had charged Rodgers with the theft of timber, an altercation followed, and when Dollar threatened Rodgers with an axe, the latter struck him a blow on the face with his hand, causing an injury from which Dollar died a few days after. The plea was self defense.

"Bohnestiehl" as a Premium.

You can have a copy of the celebrated Pennsylvania Dutch letters, "Bohnestiehl," free, by sending three new names, for one year, with cash in advance, for the Reporter. This book will amuse you as often as you read any of the 150 letters. 2m

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Why the General got Out of the Coal Business.

The Stineman Coal and Coke company of South Fork, of which General Hastings is a prominent member, has sublet its business to Albert, Irvin and Harvey, sons of Representative Stineman, of Cambria, president of the company who have adopted the firm name of Stineman Brothers. It is said Gen. Hastings and his friends, fearing the recent amalgamation of the various miners' association was preparatory to a strike, concluded that he had better get out of politics or out of the coal business.

Union County Deaths.

In Lewisburg, on the 28th of Dec. Dr. F. C. Harrison, aged 69 years and 4 months.

In Mifflinburg, on the 5th of Jan., Mrs. Lydia Crotzer Gutelius, relict of Frederick Gutelius, dec'd, aged 89 years.

In Mifflinburg, on the 10th of Jan., Mr. George Mader, aged 89 years.

At Valley Falls, Kansas, on the 23d Dec., Mr. Frederick Diehl, formerly of Mifflinburg, aged 47 years.

Will Expend $5,000,000.

Hon. Tom. Johnson, in his speech in congress on Thursday, said, among other things, that the Johnson company, of Johnstown, in which he has a large interest, proposed to change their mill whether the tariff on steel rails was nothing, 25 per cent. or more. This is a public confirmation of what has been discussed for some time, namely, that the Johnson company contemplates, if, indeed, it has not already perfected plans to erect one of the finest steel rail plants in the country. The amount involved in the proposed enterprise is reliably estimated at $5,000,000.

—Wear boots and shoes suitable to the season. At Mingle's, Bellefonte, you will find them in men's and boys kip boo's, and men's rubber boots. The most reasonable prices and in variety.

—C. P. Long & Co., Spring Mills, intend shipping a car load of dried fruits about Jan. 25th. Bring all you ave for sale during this time.

SALE REGISTRY.

January 18.—At Tusseyville, personal property of Jacob Muss, dec'd, household furniture, stoves, lot lumber, grain, etc. Sale at one o'clock.

January 20.—Real estate of Daniel Horner, decd, in Potter township. See adv. in another column.

February 1.—Wm. P. Rishell, 2½ miles southwest of Spring Mills, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 4 head young cattle, farm implements, household furniture, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock.

March 20.—E. M. Huyett, 2 miles south of Linden Hall. 12 head horses and mules, 40 head horn cattle, which consists of Aldernys, Jerseys, Durham stock and 12 yearling Bulls, which are thoroughbred short-horn stock, 40 head of sheep, 1 and 2 year old ewes, a complete and new line of farm implements, 20 head shoats and hogs, harness, and other articles.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	60
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats new	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	19
Lard	9
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	6

Hard Times Purse Persuaders.

Little Money Counts Big At Garman's Store.

Here Is A Partial List

From which to choose; just enough to disclose what is being done all through the endless world of merchandise on sale here:

Lancaster Gingham,	6c
Amoskeag,	6c
Table Oilcloth,	15c
3 cakes Butter Milk Soap,	25c
Tablet,	3c
Big Slate,	4c
Initial Handkerchiefs,	5c
Good Laundry Soap,	4c

Etc., Etc.